The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,204 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE VIA THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles en route. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transhipped. ... another Steamer leaving for Brindisi ... Passengers preferring that route can transfer to ... steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th Jan.
MIRZAPORE	3557	600	R. Harvey	27th „
CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th „
SIAM	3310	500	J. Weighell	17th „
PESHAWUR	3300	600	W. A. Wheler	24th „
COROMANDEL	4196	800	J. Reeves	2nd Mar.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th „
THAMES	3101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	30th „
CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April
ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th „
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th „
SUTLEJ	4134	800	W. D. Worcester	27th „
PESHAWUR	3300	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

* Those vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from ... by the overland mail route, and names are ... The Company also issue return tickets ... including railway fares to London and back ... Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	10th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

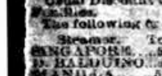
The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted, their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
R. RUBATTINO	3,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

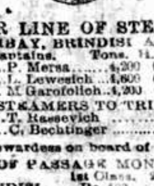
STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	„ 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1888.

AUSTRO  HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	600	7th March.
ITALIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO	T. Rassevich	25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include ... or supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

... 1st Class Single and Return Tickets at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	600	14th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

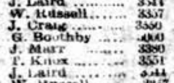
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,



LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	J. W. Barr	3350	15	28th Jan. '88.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	1st Mar. '88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th „
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st „
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	4000	500	13th April
HISPANIA	J. Marr	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th „
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st „
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th Jan., 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland

S. S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.
S. S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.



THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Jan., 1888.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Will sail on or about
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	1st Feb. 1888.



THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers Saloon and Cabins on deck amidships.

Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 4th Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "BAGAWA" will sail for Zanzibar, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the Gazette Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 16th January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th Jan., 1888. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY been represented by us. We LOWER ... and CLUB rates FIVE PER CENT. necessity of DIRECT of other Shipper, ... so obviating the and ENORMOUS PURCHASE-TATION. Our experience ... enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	...
Graacher (Mosel)	18	...
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Caristoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
„ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	60 0	63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

	Rs.	
Laubenheimer	15 0	16 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	19
Geisenheimer	17 0	...
Niersteiner	19 0	...
Leibfrauenmilch	20 0	21
Steinwein	...	...
Hochheimer Berg	26 0	28
Rudesheimer	...	30
Marcobrunner	28 0	31 0
Johannisberger	35 0	...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20	9

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12	0
Fine „	22	0
Very Superior „	26	0
Most Superior Old Red Port	30	0
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	36	0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	12	0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	
Chateau de Franda	13 0	18 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	
Les Canons	16 0	
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	
Chateau Leoville	19 0	
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	21 0	
Chateau Lafitte	3 0	
Chateau Mauvesin	7 0	

From MUNZER & FILS.

St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	11 0
Haut Canon	15 0	
Margaux Medoc	17 0	
Chateau Larose	24 0	

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	11 0
Cru de Barrayre	16	

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN

Hungarian Claret	...	
Chateau Roemer	...	

From FRANZ SCHEVANA.

Ustrowitz	Rs. 12 0	11

From BRANDENBURG FRERES.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	11 0
„ Red Bar	12 0	11 0
Chateau Larose	20 0	22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brand	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue cap-sules	29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	7 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21	
Chambertin	25 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 1	8
„ *	2	8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	10	0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs.
Bavarian Export Beer	6 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	6 0	4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	5 4	4
Grimm's	5	

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	14 0	
„ Barbera	14 0	

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	
Italian do.	16 0	
Italian do.	18 0	
Finest Kummel	30 0	
Chartreuse, Yellow	63 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2 to 3 lbs. Rs. 0 11 per lb.		

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin Rs.	Per Small Tin Rs.
Asparagus	2	1 8
Celery	„	0 ...
French Beans	„	0 10
Peas for Soup	„	0 10
Young Carrots	„	0 10
Spinage in Water	„	0 10
Mushrooms	„	0 12
White Cabbage	„	0 12
Small Sausages	„	1 6
Smoked Sausages	„	1 6

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Rampart R...

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 11 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 11 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings, Fine, Fresh	per tin	0 6
Herrings Kippered	„	0 11
Herrings a la Sardine	„	0 12
Herrings Red, Selected fish	„	1 0
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	„	0 12

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY.	KEILLER'S APRICOT

1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Indesale Gardens	1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
	2 „	2 12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	...	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 „		3 0
HYSON, young (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.		1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1 lb. pkt.		1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 0
	in 2 „	2 0
*TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea	per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1 ...
„ Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. „	0 12
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. „	0 10
„ Fine Pearl	2 lb. „	0 9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1 1
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin 1-4; ½ lb. tin		2 4
Do. do. MUTTON, 8 oz. tin, Re. 1-8 ½ lb tin		2 8
Do. do. CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin, Re. 1-12		3 4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA		1 8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH		2 4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH		3 8
CORN FLOUR, in Pkts 8 as.	in 1 lb. tin	0 10
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts. per oz.		0 4
HARD'S INFANTS FOOD		0 12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savory and Moore's	per doz.	0 10
		6 12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1 8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1 0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2 6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2 4
„ RUSKS	per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0 7
	per doz.	5 0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

A CARD.

HIRJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ARRIVAL.

STILTON CHEESE.

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at the Railway Stations belonging to the Company is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be a specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., see that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Boards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

A board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

A firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. At the end of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. E. B. A. do.	6 4	4 4	„ „
Do. by Stoun and Son	6 4	4 4	„ „
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	„ „
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind. Coope's	6 4	4 4	„ „
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 10	3 12	„ „
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	„ „
Do. do. by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4	„ „
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	„ „
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	each 33 0		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

CRISP SODA, LEMONADE, GINGERALE, TONIC, AND PHOSPHO.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

CELEBRATED

HOAR & CO.'S SHIRTS!!

		Rs.			Rs.
HOAR'S	PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	HOAR'S	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 8, 3 for 23
SHIRTS	BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9, 3 for 26
HOAR'S	BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	HOAR'S	SILK AND WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8, 3 for 28
SHIRTS	SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, and Cuffs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	CRICKETING OR BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar and Pocket	each 9, 3 for 26
HOAR'S	FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	HOAR'S	TWILL GAUZE LLAMA, Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic	each 9, 3 for 26
SHIRTS	OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8, 3 for 36

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT=TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE ON V. P. PARCELS

HOAR & CO., Shirt-Makers, Hosiers, Outfitters, BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BEG to announce their first annual CLEARANCE SALE commencing from WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant.

We shall offer goods from all Departments at an enormous REDUCTION in PRICE and endeavour to give such advantages to the Public during the sale as shall ensure the clearance of the goods now offered from our well-known first-class Stock to make room for our New Seasons' Goods arriving every Mail. Below are enumerated some of the items, and a Visit to our Sale Room will be well repaid.

No goods exchanged during the sale.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Ribbons and Feathers.	Flowers and Sunshades.
Silks and Velvets.	Flouncings and Sateens.
Gloves and Laces.	Dress Materials and Dresses.
Hats and Bonnets.	Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ties, Gloves, and Braces.	Shirtings, Cardigan Jackets, and Underclothing.
Hosiery, Shirts, and Collars.	
Caps, Hats, & Helmets.	Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Force.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks Wasting of the Vital Forces from whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	25
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road,	1, East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite the Napier Hotel

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 109.
500 „ Express, 5 Do. do.	Rs. 140, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 „ „ Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11
„ „ 100 „ 500 „	„ 13
Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
„ „ 500 „	„ 18

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.
HAT DEPARTMENT

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have received ex. S. S. "BALLAARAT," a large and choice shipment of FELT and TWEED HATS and SILK DRESS HATS, the most recent approved London shapes, specially made for us, and of superior Finish. ALL SIZES AND COLORS NOW WORN.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1856

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE,
COGNAC,
FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS.

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.

Apply to Cognac ...

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—

O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Cordurays, Oxford Shirtings Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbockers Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

LAST NIGHT.

OPEN AT 8, COMMENCING AT 9.

Last Afternoon Performance TO-DAY, SATURDAY.

DOORS OPEN AT 2-30, COMMENCING AT 3-30.

POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY

THE LAST NIGHT,
THE LAST NIGHT,
THE LAST NIGHT,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY.

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.
SCHOOL TICKET.

On presentation of School Tickets issued by us or coming in a body, all school children are admitted for 4 ANNAS EACH And a free ride on the Elephants.

Doors open at 2-30 p.m., commencing at 3.30 p.m.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

WANTED, TENDERS for REMOVING and STORING GOODS for a term of one year. Deposit required.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 28, Apollo Street.

CHUBB'S PATENT FLAT DEED BOXES.

No.		Rs. as.	No.		Rs. as.
1—12 by 8 by 4	......	21 14	2—14 by 10 by 5	......	24 0
No. 3—16 by 12 by 6	......	Rs. 28-14.			

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 87, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, of Rs. 4 per share, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 21th inst. on production of Share Certificates at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 21th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON, Secretary in Bombay.
29, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th January, 1888.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE GREAT IMPERIAL DANGER,
AN IMPOSSIBLE WAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE.
A pamphlet containing important disclosures regarding the Central Asian question.
BY J. SEYMOUR KEAY.
Price, 8 annas. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER KESSOWJEE POONJA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the hereditaments and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, in the first Marine Lane outside the Fort, in the ... District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2429 and street Nos. 64, 66, 680, containing by admeasurement ... square yards or thereabouts, and of premises ... by the property of Rustomjee Burjorjee Kama ... to these premises and the premises partly by a public passage ... Poonkhanawala, and partly by a public passage ... the north by a passage and the house of Haji ... Shaik Karim, and on the south by ... Street.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & GAMA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,318,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862......£300,690
„ 1885......£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to HeadOffice on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,019,129 14 1
1873	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,318,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hummum-street.

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT. PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

WANTED.
A SHORTHAND WRITER (100 words per minute). Preference given to experience in Railway correspondence. Salary, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 according to qualification. Send copies of testimonials to
R. W. P. KING, Loco. Office Supdt., N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

TO LET, from about 1st March next, two commodious newly-built HOUSES on Malabar Hill, next to "Gibbs House." Rent, Rs. 150 each. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
By order of the Trustees.
B. & A. HORMARJEE, Managers.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee's trust settlement.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all ... requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, ... keepers, veterinary surgeons, particulars ... Price Rs. 115.
BERIGNY & Co.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY GROOM Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for Messes, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—Goods, Packages and Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when requested.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.
RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].

KEYLESS. Rs. 8-8.

THE WATCHMAKER, London:—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."
MANCHESTER EXAMINER:—"The Waterbury is a splendid timekeeper."
MANCHESTER COURIER:—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].

RELIABLE. Rs. 8-8.

BIRMINGHAM POST:—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch.
GLASGOW HERALD:—"A good timekeeper."
GLASGOW CITIZEN:—"A good timekeeper."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]

ACCURATE. Rs. 8-8.

Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.

..., 1886. *Salt Dept.*, ...

After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.
G. W. FIRTH.

Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us:—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury Watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a *pucka* good article."

THE WATERBURY

DURABLE. Rs. 8-8.

North-Western Railway.
Phillour, 20th May 1887.

"I must add that I have two Watches in my possession, one a Waterbury, and one of J. R. Russell's bought a couple of months ago. I paid Rs. 22 for it and it will not hold a candle—if I may so speak—to the Rs. 8-8 "Waterbury," either in appearance, workmanship, or keeping time.

"There is no doubt the Waterbury Watch Company have reached the acme of *excellence*. No better Watch could possibly be introduced at the price which is indeed *wonderful*.

"A certain Firm is, I see, advertising one at Rs. 8. The Waterbury Watch is now too widely known to fear anything from such competition. I should feel ashamed under the existing circumstances to ask any commission on the sale of such low priced goods, and if your rules admitted it I would do my best of effect sales for the mere sake of encouraging such Trade. Anyhow I will do my best to recommend the Waterbury Watch whenever I get a chance, and hope soon to send you an order, wishing the Company every success of which they are heartily deserving.—I am, &c.
(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER. Rs. 8-8.

Convalescent Depot, Kasaulie, Punjab, 3-12-86.

GENTLEMEN,
Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each to the following persons ...
... Since I got my watch it has kept excellent time, and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depôt. I think it is a pity they are not more widely known, because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers, and now it is not a second out either way with it.
I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY
(Guaranteed for One Year.)

EASILY REPAIRED. Rs. 8-8.

GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shewn a watch by Babu Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hederstedt, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—
Khodi Ram Mistry,
E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal,
February 18, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,
... The four Watches we have got here are going very well and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after ... I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and as so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige.
Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]

CHEAP. Rs. 8-8.

The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says:—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."

The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as 'Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. Rs. 8-8.

The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says:—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Rs. 8-8.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.
The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].

May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Four Rupees.
Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver; will withstand acids.

NEW STATIONERY,
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
Imperial Treasury Rep—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
Imperial Treasury Vellum Rep—Albert size	7 0	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
The "Castle"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
Super Cream Laid—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	„
Thick Satin Superfine Cream Laid—Albert size	3 0	
Bank Large Post, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
Superfine Cream Laid Note-paper	2 8	„
"Reliance" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
Superfine Cream Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
Cream Laid Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
Imperial Treasury, Rose Rep, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
Imperial Treasury, Blue Rep.	1 4	„
Imperial Treasury Vellum Rep, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
Imperial Treasury, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
Double Thick, Superfine Cream Laid, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	„
Imperial Treasury Cream Laid, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"Vellum," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	per 250
Cream Laid, Good ... Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
Commercial Bank.—Large size envelope, as good as hand-made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
Canadian Buff, No. 7	3 12	„
Drabs.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
Mottled Grey.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"Magic," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	„
African Globe.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
Quality J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
Thistle.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
Railway Buff	2 0	„
Advertiser," No. 4	1 14	„
"Special," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"Special," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
Square No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"Globe, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
Valuables.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
Large Square.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY,
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

Oleograph Stationery Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"Apsley" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
Express Cards.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU, Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. ... Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing ... on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including ... Commission ... Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country ... towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English ... and every class of shoeing done.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE, Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCOURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 14th of February, 1888, at 5-30 p.m.
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON, Honorary Secretary.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before the hot season of 1883, if not previously disposed of privately.
"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"Birds Nest"— A snug retreat with extensive grounds.
"Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.
Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.
For particulars apply to
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA. Poona.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
THE EXTENSION FROM CHAUNRAH TO JHANSI OF THE CAWNPORE-JHANSI SECTION.
OF this Railway will be OPENED FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all descriptions on the first of February, 1888.
MIXED TRAINS will run daily from THAT DATE between Cawnpore and Jhansi, stopping at intermediate stations.
From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company. The MIXED TRAINS between Itarsi and Bhopal will be run as at present, and the LOCAL TRAINS between Itarsi and Hoshungabad will be continued until FURTHER NOTICE.
TIME AND FARE NOTICES, also a Book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of Goods, will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN, Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 3rd January, 1888.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECTUS.
THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 5635 of George Alfred De Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS" and to built one vessel first in order to test or prove the speed.
This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,000 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, via Suez Canal and vice versa in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.
The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.
Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie-place.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. L. J. PINTO has applied to us for the issue of DUPLICATE SHARE CERTIFICATES of this Company bearing Nos. 1127 to 1156 and 1131 to 1139, in all 40 shares dated 28th and 30th August, 1884, respectively (original said to have been missing). Any person or persons holding these shares in the way of mortgage, assignment or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same in writing to the undersigned, within one week from the date hereof, otherwise the duplicate shares will be issued as applied for, and no notice of any claim will be entertained.
LANG, MUIR & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th January, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, up till noon, on FRIDAY, 20th inst., for the purchase of four Engines singly or for the lot. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount offered as earnest money, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The successful tenderer on receiving notice that his offer is accepted must pay the amount of his offer to the Secretary, Port Trust, within 7 days.
The Engines can be seen at the Trustees' Workshop, Clerk Bunder, and at the Dock Extension Works, and will be sold in their present condition.
The Engineer does not bind himself to recommend the highest or any tender for the Trustees' acceptance.
E. A. CORKE, Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 5th Jany., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity of the following broken castings up to an aggregate of
800 tons Chairs.
500 „ Pot Sleepers.
24 „ Screw-bridge Piles.
60 „ Straining Posts, Screw, Bases, &c.
For delivery during the ensuing 6 months. Cash before delivery.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.
The material is lying at Wartlunder, Mazagon, and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent and forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th Jan., 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights—the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been asserted.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING, M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.
THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, and imparting to these the lustre of Diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or solution, cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

AGENT WANTED for the sale of the ECONOMIC CHEMICAL COMPANY'S celebrated manufactures, ANTE-FOULING COMPOSITION for Iron and wood ships, the best invented. "SCALE CURE" BOILER COMPOSITION, ECONOMIC PRESERVATIVE for fish, meat, &c., which keeps the flavour as well as the substance. ANTI-FERMENT for beer, &c. PAINT REMOVER. PLANT FERTILIZER, DISINFECTANT. "SCOUR CLEAN" SCOURING COMPOSITION, "SNOW-WHITE" WASHING POWDER and other preparations and commercial chemicals. Large commission. Apply with references the ECONOMIC CHEMICAL Co., Grimsby, England.

F. MURACIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bund, Bombay.
IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marblework. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and randahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, wa. baths and other materials for decoration.
Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.
CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Cuicals, Coloured Almondsweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul de Portugal, Christmas HoneyComb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Bulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Re. 1.—Apply to
Mrs. FRED BREWIN, Mazagon, Bombay.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF RAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
No. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
OR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 73.
Prize Medals Awarded the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886, Honorable Mention the Vienna Exhibition. Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition. Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle Havre, 1885; also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition. Established in 1845.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME FRAMJEE NOWROJ..., No. 9, Forbes Street.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, ... Indian Arms Act, ... The ... Act, The ... Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of ... Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price ... [illegible]

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS.	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWEL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STEWEN, Acting Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS, ENGINEERS, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADLOCKS, BOXES LOCK
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
& ...
DOOR FIXTURES ... FURNISHINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, ... CHAKLA, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a ... DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of ... of it."—*Lancet.*
"We cannot speak too highly ..."
"We recommend our Readers ... Jamaica Sarsaparilla ..." *Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says:—"I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver after other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (late Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Chemists in India.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.
Hop ... 52, Storks-road, ...
... June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon ...
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she could only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters as stated, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had Hop Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves, roots, and tinctures, on scientific principles. Do not try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, get them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.
(HOP BITTERS. ... repeated down the margin)

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS ... Cannot be genuine Unless our name and Address is at the foot Of every Label.
HOP BITTERS COMPANY (LIMITED), FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium! Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine; for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ... relief and comfort ... furnish ... invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only true specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In pots ... 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strength to all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"Walter De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. Phillips & Co., Bombay & Poona; R. A. Geyer & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; West & Co., Madras; West, Brigade Road, Bangalore; Lyall, Allahabad; R. G. Mathoor, Medical Agency, Pepul mundee, Agra; Doolly Sing and Lall Sing, Delhi and Almora; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Peake, Allen & Co., Lucknow; Ball, Hobson & Co., Umballa; Maitland & Co., and Hudson & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. De Roos' "Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr. De Roos' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed melancholy too frequently consequent on certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve F...
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	£1,8...
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„ 3,0...
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (exclusive reinsurance) CAPITAL	M6,0...
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,0...
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,5...
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„ 3,0...
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,...
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	fl 3,0...
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„ ...
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1...

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ ...
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3...
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ ...
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	M6...

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Ag...

ORIENTAL LIFE OFF...
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially ... to the following NEW and ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD ... ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIE...
NOW issued by this Company, ... provides for a Payment to the A... himself on attaining a specified age ... can purchase a Pension, if he so desi... the rest of life; or the Sum Assu... payable to his Representative at the p... death of the Assured, thus comprising ... one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT ... an Endowment, a Pension payable ... life, or as a Family Provision paya... Death.

ENQUIRY FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified ...
(or at Death if previous);
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that ag...
The undersigned having been B... ... would be the Annual Paym... secure Rs. ______ to be Paid ... he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner.
Also, what Yearly Pension for the ... Life may be obtained at the latter age, ... desired, in exchange for the above sum ...
Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
18...
Full Particulars on Application, Forms of Proposal for effecting Assu... may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bomb... or any of the Agents of the Com...
* This may be altered to ... other ...

KHUNDALA HOTEL.
A NEW HOTEL OPENED ... October by the PROPRIETORS of the POORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious ... fortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated ... commanding a charming view all round. Apply
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SO...
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND
he descriptions of Goods are supplied at ... Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be ... HENRY S. KING & Co., Bombay, or King, Ham... Co., Calcutta.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT ... containing six Tinctures for External Use ... pered bottles; Plaster, and a book of Directions ... case will be found most useful in a case of ... Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasi... Skin Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any viol... cises. Price Rs. 20.
No. 5—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. ... "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Rs. 35.
No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE ... adapted to, and containing, Berigny's "Treat... Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.
No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEERS ACCIDENT ... contains three Tinctures for External Treatment ... bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster ... with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to ... in a compact and portable form, very little larger ... purse, which can be carried without inconvenience ... breastpocket. Price complete Rs. ...
No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST ... adapted to Harry Goodday's "Text Book of Ve... Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, ... taining a selection of the principal remedies, twe... in number, in half ounce bottles, Price Rs. ...
No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big ... adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy ... treatment of Beasts, and containing all the ... required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce ... Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturat... duated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and ... Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other req... suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse... stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly ... Residents, ... Price Rs. 115.
The "Medicine chests" are among many others ... of customers made on the ... and requ...
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLI...
BERIGNY ...

THE BOMBAY GA...
The Rates of Subscription to the Bomb... are as follows:—
To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Deliv...

In Advance.		In Arr...
Per Annum ...... Rs. 48	Per Annum ...	
Half-yearly ...... „ 25	Half-yearly ...	
Quarterly ...... „ 13	Quarterly ...	
Monthly ...... „ 5	Monthly ...	

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY ...

In Advance.		In Arrear.
Per Annum ...... Rs. 52	Per Annum ...	
Half-yearly ...... „ 28	Half-yearly ...	
Quarterly ...... „ 15	Quarterly ...	
Monthly ...... „ 6	Monthly ...	

These Up-country Rates include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ...
Price for Back Numbers varies according to is... between As. 4 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT...
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ...... Rs. ...
Second do. ......
Third do. ......
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...
line but no Advertisement counted as less ... lines.
All Advertisements are charged according ... occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ......
Second do. ......
Third and succeeding ......
in the Native Languages, double ...
For Advertisements which are ... siderable time special contracts may ... made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: Births ...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEM...
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Wanted, or Servant Required, House or Lodgings, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, ... for Advertisements belonging to any of these c... as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ......
Each succeeding line ......
No Advertisement will be inserted for less ... rupee, and payment must in all cases be made ...

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI WEEKLY EDITI...
To SUBSCRIBERS
IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.
Per Annum ...... Rs. 12	Per Annum ...	
Half-yearly ...... „ 6	Half-yearly ...	
Quarterly ...... „ 3	Quarterly ...	

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMA...
Post Free.
Per Annum ......
Half-yearly ......
Quarterly ......

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGE...
Post Free.
Per Annum ......
Half-yearly ......
Quarterly ......

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1888

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... „ 13th, 1h. 30·0m., p.m.
First Quarter .... Jan. 21st, 9h. 40·6m., a.m.
Full Moon .... „ 29th, 4h. 10·2m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sat. 14	Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m.	6 38	5 41	11 51m	6 7m / 5 53 a
Sun. 15	Second Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 41	0 34m / 0 33 a	6 49m / 6 31 a
Mon. 16	Yacht Club Dance. English mail expected per s.s. Clyde.*	6 38	5 42	1 10m / 1 11 a	7 28m / 7 8 a
Tu. 17	University Convocation, 5-15 p.m. Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.	6 38	5 43	1 45m / 1 54 a	8 8m / 7 41 a
Wed. 18	Volunteer Rifle Matches, Cooria. Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 38	5 43	2 19m / 2 31 a	8 41m / 8 12 a
Thr. 19	Volunteer Rifle Matches, Cooria.	6 38	5 44	2 52m / 3 16 a	9 19m / 8 44 a
Fri. 20	Volunteer Rifle Matches, Cooria. Volunteer Calico Balls, Town Hall. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Assam.	6 38	5 44	3 23m / 4 5 a	10 1m / 9 23 a

* Left Aden at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Drums and Fifes, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bo. Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Band, B. B. & C. I. R. Vols., Victoria Gardens, evening.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Niagara (s), from Liverpool; Sumatra (s), Jeddah; and Persia (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Persia (s), for Calcutta; Ravenna (s), London, &c.; Kohinur (s), and Commilla (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Niagara and Peveril entered, and the s.s. Carlton Tower and Kerbelia left, the dock yesterday. The s.s. Kirby Hall and Persia left on the 12th.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th December, 1887, was 21,868 maunds.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Amphitrite, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., this day, the 14th instant.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The special train for the Andheri Meet will leave Colaba at 5-25, Churchgate 5-30, Grant Road 5-45, Bandora 6-4, (Madras time), returning from Andheri at 9-30 (Madras time). All horses to be at Grant Road Station not later than 4-30 (Madras time).

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this fund to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to the above fund:—Rs. 500, in four per cent. Port Trust Bond, from Messrs. Tribhovundas and Keshowdas Nuthoobhoy, on the occasion of the wedding of Mr. Toolsydas ... Mr. Kalidas Megjee ... Keshowdass; Rs. 201, from ...; Rs. 100, from Mr. Jadowji Kamulsey; Rs. 101, from Mr. Ruttonjee Bogabhoy.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Worlee, touching the death of Rukhmabai, aged 14 years, the wife of Cassinath Moroba, a carpenter. About three days ago deceased was scolded by her aunt for misbehaviour, whereupon she left the place. On Thursday her body was discovered floating in a well near her husband's house. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dewkee, girl, aged 8 years. Deceased, it appeared, was bitten by a stray dog at Cammateepoora 10th Street on the 9th ultimo. She was taken to the hospital, where the wound was dressed, which subsequently healed up. On Thursday evening symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves, and she was removed to the hospital. Death ensued early yesterday morning. A verdict to the effect that death was caused by hydrophobia was returned.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March .... Little Sister's gone to sleep ... P. Scott.
Quadrille ...... Lieder .... P. Siewert.
Overture ...... I'm Italienschen .... Schubert.
Waltz .... Venetia .... C. Lowthian.
Selection ...... Patience .... Sullivan.
Galop .... The Kasmassin .... Winterbottom.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bo. Rifles at the Yacht Club, to-day, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March .... Bonine Eloise .... Massey.
Overture ...... Mozart .... Suppé.
Waltz .... Jungherren Tanze .... Gung'l.
Aria .... Il Pirata .... Bellini.
Waltz .... Albertha .... Emile Rosati.
Fantasia .... Songs of Wales .... Maanen.
Polka .... Sea Breeze .... Wheeler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUMS AND FIFES AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Bn. E. Y. Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 this evening:—

March .... My Erin Home ....
Schottische ... Dolly Varden ....
Polka .... Excursion ....
Quadrille ...... Royal Irish ....
Single March ....
Galop .... Joyous ....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF HAKIM BAUKER ALI.—Hakim Mahomed Bauker Ali, a Justice of the Peace, died at his house at Chinchpoogly, on Wednesday night, at the advanced age of 93 years. He originally came from Nagpore, where he and his ancestors had been physicians to a former king of that place, and he was acknowledged by his colleagues as a master of Oriental Medical Science. As he could not treat, on account of his old age, the large number of patients who daily thronged his residence, he purchased a house and established a charitable dispensary at Null Bazaar under the name of the Kaisar-i-Hind Hospital. He was also instrumental in establishing an Oriental Medical School. He is said to have spent large sums of money in rebuilding and restoring old mosques, and in building new wells in places where they were urgently needed. He is known to have succeeded in several cases where European doctors have failed. Wonderful cures by him in most obstinate cases are mentioned by respectable native patients. He leaves no issue, and his long and valuable experience in Oriental Medical Science will be lost to the public. He was esteemed by all sections of the native community on account of his kindness and consideration to all his patients. He leaves behind him a widow, who is a daughter of the late Nabob of Mazagon, at present a Government political pensioner. The deceased was buried on Thursday evening, in his own compound, at Chinchpoogly, by special sanction; and his funeral was largely attended.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Capt and Mrs G Wilson, Karachi.	Mr D G Welsh, Border Regt.
Lieut Col J Collins, 2nd Hain Regt, Australia.	Mr F Barton, The Guides.
* Mr F Stokes, Australia.	Mr J Morrison, Nundyal.
* Mr H Westly and Son, Australia.	Mrs Synge.
Mr C H Casswell, Australia.	Mr L Roe.
* Mr J Shields, Australia.	Mr J A Grant.
* Mr G Spooner, Sakker.	Mr A P Macdonnell, Calcutta.
Col E Cunningham, A Q M General.	Capt and Mrs Roach, London.
* Col and Mrs A Hay, Lahore.	Mr A Clarke, Bombay.
Miss McDowell.	Mr W Foster, Bombay.
Miss Henderson.	Mrs Montclar, Jalgaum.
* Capt Davidson, R A.	* Major and Mrs King, England.
* Mrs Morfiade.	* Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudeen, CIE.
* The Misses Morfiade.	Mr and Mrs A S Gerrard.
* Mr Hopkins, Deolali.	Lieut H Eustace, Bombay.
* Mr F Martin, Thana.	Mr C H Boggs, Bombay.
* Mr E Formaress, Thana.	Mr Le Rae, Bombay.
* Mr A McRoberts, Cawnpore.	Mr A Con'y, Bombay.
* Mr H D Coggan, Poona.	Mr J Aspinwall, Bombay.
Major J B Keith, Archaeological Survey of India.	Mr W M Flasher, Ajmere.
* Mr G W Macrae, Liverpool.	Mr T A Bland, Bombay.
Lieut E M Reed, 4th Mad Cal, Liverpool.	Mr W Fernie, Bombay.
Dr A M Croft, Gwalior.	Mrs P Thompson, Berar.
* Mr R H Wilson.	Mr and Mrs M Wadia, Bombay.
* Mr J S Butterworth.	Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
* Capt and Mrs Weston.	* Mr R T Coggan.
* Mr T Gregdeon, Stockport.	* Mr Coates.
Mr C H Fenwick 60th Rifles.	* Hon R Lawley.
	* Mr and Mrs E Booth.
	Mr J Fnedmann, Bombay.
	Mr M Schwer, Bombay.
	Mr and Mrs O'Neill, Quetta.
	* Mrs G. Alban.
	* Lieut G Welling.

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

COTTON *vs.* IRON.

A VERY interesting match at cricket was played yesterday on the Esplanade, among those gentlemen who have been termed the mainstay of the mill industry. The sides pitted against each other were the engineers of the different mills and other mill officials, who were respectively styled Iron and Cotton. Yesterday being a holiday the cricketers availed themselves of it, though the game had been decided to be played months ago. When it is admitted that many of the players have not handled a bat since they were boys, it will not be too much to say that there was less science than good humour displayed throughout the game. A start was made as early as nine o'clock. Iron or rather its captain, winning the toss, elected to play, and the Cottonwallahs were sent out to field. Seville, who captained the Iron eleven with Moir went in to the bowling of Cocker and Stott. Moir was soon disposed of and so were Wilson and Billington, who followed him with Lumley at the wickets to join him. Seville played very freely and quickly scored 67 before he was disposed of. Edwards, with his underhand bowling, came on instead of Cocker, and immediately afterwards dispersed Lumley's wickets. The remainder of the eleven did not add much to the score, which was 94 when the last man Baines was bowled. In their turn the Cotton team scored 54, Stott, Taylor, and Baron being the only players who could withstand the destructive bowling of Seville. As each side had an innings it was decided to cease play for tiffin. In the afternoon the game was resumed, Seville's men going in again with 40 to the good. Moir distinguished himself this time by scoring 82. Numerous changes of bowling had no effect on him, and though with an injured finger he played with marvellous freedom. Seville again made a good score before he was caught out. Baines was also credited with a respectable total of 23. The team were all put out for 164, leaving their opponents 105 to win.

Taylor, the captain of the Cotton eleven, sent his men in at about half-past four. Disaster set in early, as Stott's wickets fell to a "puzzler" from Seville. Baldwin and Cocker, when together, put up 18, and the following wickets soon raised this to 153. In was chiefly owing to the bad fielding of the Iron team that this sum was so quickly compiled. Edwards and Godfrey made 60 runs between them. However, as it became too dark to continue play stumps were drawn, and left the engineers victorious by 79 runs. An adjournment was then made to Mr. Connell's Hotel, at the Prince's Dock, for dinner, covers being laid for fifty. The following are the scores:—

COTTON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Stott, b Seville	13	b Seville	0
W. Baldwin, b Seville	0	st Substitute	14
H. Cocker, b Seville	0	c Substitute, b Seville	1
E. H. Taylor, b Wilson	11	b Wilson	12
J. Baron, c Moir, b Wilson	20	b Wilson	11
W. Smith, b Seville	0	b Seville	33
S. Godfrey, run out	1	b Baines	28
E. Edwards, b Wilson	0	not out	21
W. Gabbott, c and b Wilson	1		
A. Benistone, not out	0	did not bat	
J. Broadbent, c Nuttall, b Wilson	1		
Extras	7	Extras	10
	54		153

IRON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Seville, b Cocker	33	c Smith, b Cocker	36
W. Moir, b Stott	0	b Stott	82
A. Wilson, b Stott	0	b Cocker	1
G. Billington, run out	0	c Taylor, b Cocker	1
G. Lumley, b Edwards	31	l b w, b Stott	0
W. Webster, c Baron, b Edwards	0	run out	6
C. Wilkinson, c Taylor, b Edwards	9	b Stott	2
J. Buckley, b Cocker	1	not out	1
J. Nuttall, b Cocker	1	b Edwards	0
J. Baines, b Taylor	6	c Edwards, b Stott	23
J. Woodhead, not out	6	b Stott	4
Extras	8	Extras	8
	94		164

DIVINE SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—JAN. 15.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 178, 323 and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 239 and 179.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem.—"Thus saith the Lord (Holy city) No. 82."
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service, Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 76, 178 (2) and 173.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 78, 80 and 219.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE). FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 94, 118 and 113.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 100, 114 and 116.
The Rev. G. C. Grubb, M.A., will preach at the 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Services.
The offertories will be on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.
Wednesday, January 18.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.
11 a.m.—Mr. H. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. John Staples.
4-20 p.m.—Sunday School.
Parel, Elphinstone Road.
9 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. Gibson.
Cordial invitation to all.

MAZAGON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Wari Bunder.
11 a.m.—Mr. C. G. Elsam will preach.
6 p.m.—Rev. B. Mitchell will preach.
Missionary collection will be taken at the evening Service.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's, Fort.
Hymns 274 and 240.
Anthem.—"My God look upon me," page 177 (old book).
Hymn 112.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 81, 220 and 80.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral and Sermon).
5-15 p.m.—Children's Service (Choral and Sermon).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Children's Service.
Alms for the Choir.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 7 and 323.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 219, 76 and 281.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Branksome in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR SERVICES. BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Principality. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave the Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·977
Temperature of the Air	74·4
Wet Bulb Termometer	67·2
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	·696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	68·7
General Direction of Winds	NNE, NE, WNW, N, NNE
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	313

* From midnight to midnight.

BALL BY THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA AT BRIGHTON.

THE *Brighton Herald* describes as follows the ball given by the Gaikwar of Baroda on December 19:—

His Highness the Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda gave a ball at the Brighton Pavalion, on Monday evening, about six hundred invitations being issued. He thus made a prompt return for the compliment which was paid to him last week in the same building, although His Highness had, as a matter of fact, planned this entertainment before the other Ball was arranged. The Gaikwar received his guests in the Saloon, which was fitted up as a throne-room, a chair of state, of gold and crimson velvet, being placed on a dais beneath a canopy of blue and old gold drapery. Above the chair was a representation of His Highness's emblems of authority, a golden coronet above a scimitar. Rarely, perhaps, had the Saloon looked more tasteful and inviting. The windows, part of which were shut off by the canopy, were draped in blue and old gold, great palms stood on each side of the dais, whilst the fireplace on the opposite side was hidden by a splendid group of tree ferns and the foliage of luxuriant hot-house plants. Above, the crystal gaselier reflected its prismatic hues, whilst a circle of incandescent lamps close to the ceiling gave additional light, and helped to show to the best advantage the soft and tasteful colourings of the Indian carpet on the dais and of the draperies which set off the windows. In this apartment His Highness, who entered the building by the Palace-place doors, took his seat about half-past nine o'clock, and in a few minutes the stream of guests had begun to flow into his presence. They were welcomed first in the Corridor by Mrs Elliot, wife of Mr. Frederick A. H. Elliot, His Highness's agent, and were then conducted to the Saloon, and formally introduced to the Gaikwar, who was accompanied by three of the principal native members of his suite. Having been thus received, the company made their way to the ball rooms (the Music Room and the Banqueting Room) where dancing was soon in full swing, and was kept up with animation till the small hours of Tuesday morning were well advanced, although His Highness left soon after midnight. The music was provided by the Band of the Royal Scots Greys and the Band of the Grenadier Guards. The drawing-rooms were used for the serving of light refreshments, whilst the King's Apartments and the Masonic and adjacent rooms upstairs were given into the charge of Mr Booth, who provided supper in a style that won the warmest praise, and who devoted one of the extra apartments to the purposes of an oyster-room, where 800 dozen oysters awaited the signal for despatch.

It will thus be seen that not only the entire suite of State apartments, but other rooms as well, were called into requisition, and considerable pains were taken by a London firm to decorate them in an appropriate fashion. As it was impracticable to bring any great quantity of costly furniture from a distance, the decorators were compelled to fall back upon the use of textile fabrics and such lighter ornaments as might safely risk a journey, and, as a matter of fact, the furniture of the various rooms was restricted principally to the settees belonging to the building; there being none of that display of the rich and rare in cabinet work and vases which made so striking an exhibition at the ball of last week. There was, however, a fine show of Eastern fabrics, of carpets from Hyderabad, embroideries from Japan, tapestries, and curious products of Indian native work. The Vestibule was hung with Indian curtains, whilst the doorway was ... a tent with Japanese portière curtains, said to be ... centuries old. The Pechell memorial statue, which becomes so conspicuously out of place on festive occasions of this sort (unless, indeed, it is meant to play the part of the skeleton at the Egyptian feasts, to remind the young and gay and beautiful that they, too, are mortal), was for once unseen; the decorators, more thoughtful than some of their predecessors—or, perhaps, having less respect for local tradition,—had erected around it screen of Indian curtains, and the incongruous element in this portion of the building was thus concealed, or at any rate limited to the busts on the eastern wall, which, in their marble whiteness, peered out strangely enough amid the rich colouring of Oriental draperies. The Corridor was a bazaar of Oriental fabrics. Festoons of figured muslin, delicate in colour and light as gossamer, broke up the perspective of the ceiling; Hyderabad carpets covered the settees with rich and delicate colouring, or spread a luxurious softness along the floor; Japanese fans and miniature ornamental punkahs were grouped with a pretty, if not very novel, effect, in the recesses of the walls; whilst emblematic designs from the fertile and fervid imaginations of Japanese artists, gods and dragons and creatures of wonderful shape, sparkled on the walls in their heavy threads of gold. Then in the fireplaces and every available corner stores of greenhouse plants, ferns and palms of luxuriant growth, gave relief to the warm colouring, and marguerite daisies in their yellow-eyed whiteness and poinsettias in their blaze of scarlet lit up the dark green foliage; whilst along the walls, great palms extended their branches and divided the long Corridor into a series of boudoirs. The lobbies leading to the drawing-rooms were draped with muslin of various colours, and spread with Indian carpets. The staircases were decorated in a similar way, with flowers and Indian fabrics; the northern staircase being hung with two fine specimens of palampurs, a kind of tapestry on which the Hindu workmen print the design with wooden blocks. Two other fine examples of this kind of native work (with borders in arabesques) were also hung in the Music Room, in which the platform was decorated with cus-cus fans, divided by pots of daisies, poinsettias, and palms; the appearance being pretty, whilst the aromatic ordour diffused by the cus-cus made an additional appeal to the senses. A semi-circular group of palms occupied the fireplace, whilst the settees were covered with Indian rugs. The platform in the Banqueting Room was decorated in a similar style with cus-cus fans and flowers, whilst the windows were hung with blue magnolia-pattern curtains. The decorations, in short, again showed in a pleasant fashion what ornamental and luxurious effects can be obtained from Oriental fabrics, and, with the electric light shining upon it and the rooms filled with a brilliant company, the scene was worthy of the long list of agreeable gatherings that the walls of the Pavilion have looked down upon.

MADRAS.

TANJORE BONDS.—A native, the other day, purchased at the auction sale of Messrs. DeRozario and Co. an iron chest which had been sent there from the Accountant-General's office, in the Fort, as old iron. The purchaser on breaking open the chest at home discovered that it contained a large number of Tanjore bonds, valued at some eight or ten lacs of rupees. It appears, that the chest had been lying in the Accountant-General's office for some twenty years, and that various efforts had been made from time to time to open the same but without success, and it was eventually sent on to the auctioneers for outright auction sale. The officials demanded the return of the Tanjore bonds from the purchaser of the chest but that individual positively refused to part with them, unless he was paid a sum of two lakhs of rupees. He subsequently, however, said that he would accept one lakh and a half. The bonds, however, were paid-up bonds though there was no endorsement to that effect on them. Government then filed a suit in the High Court claiming the bonds, and the matter came on for settlement of issues, last Monday morning, before Mr. Justice Shephard, when his Lordship directed the man to deliver up the bonds and to pay cost of the suit.—*Times.*

MASONIC.—A regular meeting of Lodge Perfect Unanimity was held in the Masonic Hall, Mount Road, Madras, on Monday evening last, when Brother Dunsterville was installed Worshipful Master; Bro. Pincent was elected Senior Warden; Bro. Ross Johnson, Junior Warden; Bro. Bradley, Secretary, Bro. Prior, Senior Deacon; Bro. Wake, Junior Deacon; Bro. Gould, Senior Guard; and Bro. Cooper, Tyler. Colonel G. M. J. Moore, the Provincial Grand Master and his officers were present on the occasion, and after business was over the brethren, thirty-seven in number, sat down to a sumptuous dinner.

THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN ARMIES

IN the final issue of Colonel Vogt's work, "The European Armies of the Present," just published, their strength is thus enumerated:—

MOBILIZED STRENGTH.

France	Active Army	2,051,458
	Territorial Army	2,057,196
	Total	4,108,654
Russia		1,922,405
Italy (including Militia)		2,887,332
Germany		1,493,690
Austria-Hungary		1,085,955
Belgium		98,248

The strength of France and Italy appears disproportionately great in the above statement, because the writer has included in his estimate their territorial armies while he has omitted the German and Austrian Landsturms and Russian Militia, all of which are of corresponding organization. The German Landwehr constitutes the Garrison Army, and is included in the above total. The armed strength of Great Britain, including the Indian Army, the Volunteers, and Militia, is reckoned at 781,677 men; and the writer considers that in a European war we could place four or five army corps in the field, with a strength of 211,830 men, 71,178 horses, and 540 guns.

The cavalry of Europe stands thus in horse power:—

Russia	Regulars	43,717 horses
	Cossack	177,000 „
Germany	Field Army	55,608 „
	Depot Squadrons	19,717 „
	Garrison Army	25,380 „
	Total	100,705
Austria-Hungary	Active Army	61,295 horses
	Honveds	9,550 „
France		63,193 „
Italy		34,001 men uncertain

As the efficiency of an army largely depends on the proportion of men retained with the colours in peace-time, the following list of "budget effectives" is instructive:—

	men.
Russia maintains (including 50,000 Cossacks)	798,763
France maintains	496,821
Germany maintains	468,409
Austria-Hungary maintains	268,108
Italy maintains	266,103

Officers are not included in the above figures. The French estimates depend for their accuracy on French sources of information.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Sir Frank Souter, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Captain G. W. Martin, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. Grattan ... King, Captain H. O. Selby, Messrs. Cotton, E. R. Freeborn, J. B. Duxbury, G. Souza, Col. Underwood, Drs. Thomas Blaney, P. C. De Khory, Messrs. Hormusjee, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Narayan ... Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narrotumhote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Pallonjee, Walbhoy Ardeser Sett, Jamshedjee Jehanghirtapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kavasjee Jehangir, Karsandas Vallabhdass, Muncherjee Limjee, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mehta, Pur Mahomed Futehally, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Narrotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Tribhowandas Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivji Dhurmaji, Vurjeevandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of Dr. Peterson by the ratepayers, and the appointment of Mr. H. W. Uloth by Government as members of the Corporation, were recorded.

ELECTION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The resignation of Col. Portman, as a member of the Town Council, was recorded. In the absence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that Sir Frank Souter be elected a member of the Town Council, in place of Col. Portman, resigned. Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Dosabhoy said, was so well-known to them all that it was not at all necessary to say anything more than that he would be an acquisition to the body.

The proposition, having been seconded by Colonel Merewether, was carried unanimously.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The meeting then resumed consideration of the Municipal budget for the year 1888-89. At the meeting held last week, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had moved that the estimate of income from the town duties should be passed at a total of Rs. 8,31,500. To this, an amendment was proposed by Captain Selby proposing a reduction of the duty on sugar and molasses from six to five annas per cwt; and on ghee from six to five annas per maund.

Mr. Dosabhoy, speaking yesterday with reference to the above amendment, observed that if any reduction should be made in the town duties, it should not on that account be a reduction in the duty on grain, and articles of luxury and ghee, which were articles of necessity. But a reduction of about two lakhs having already been made in the town duties some time ago, no further decrease was now desirable. It would not benefit the poorer classes, as was supposed, but would benefit only the dealers, the prices being regulated by the law of supply and demand.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar moved an amendment that the town duties on grain and firewood be reduced by one anna in each case. The reduction in the case of grain would be Rs. 42,500 and in that of firewood Rs. 33,500—total Rs. 76,000. He said that while grain and firewood were necessaries, ghee and sugar were luxuries of life, grain and firewood were necessaries.

Mr. Freeborn seconded the amendment.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner observed that the yield from town duties was very variable, and it was impossible to foresee what the receipts might be at the end of a certain period. As Captain Selby had thought it forward a resolution to knock off so much of the town duties (the Commissioner) had asked for returns showing the receipts from this source up to date, as compared with the corresponding receipts for the last year. It appeared from these returns that the nett yield up to the 10th January, 1887, was Rs. 8,10,159, while the nett yield for the present year, up to the 10th January, was only Rs. 6,70,470. He was not able to explain definitely what was the chief reason of this deficiency. Whether it was to be attributed to the falling-off in trade or to some other cause this was certain, that they had to make up the loss of Rs. 1,30,000, and under these circumstances, to knock off a further sum of Rs. 42,000, according to a proposal before them, might affect the amount of their receipts from town duties. As to the item of Rs. 25,000 put down in the budget to meet unforeseen charges, he had introduced it on the analogy of Government budgets. He wished that even if there were a model Corporation with sixty-four Captain Selbys sitting there as members—(a laugh)—it would be impossible to act on the emergent charges, as, for instance, to allow that item to stand, as it would be a very sensible provision to allow unforeseen and emergent charges.

Captain Selby said that all he wished to do was to object to their raising by taxation more than the Town Council themselves had estimated would be the sum required by them to spend, and spend legitimately. (Hear, hear.) Now, judging the Town Council by their own budget, the Corporation could knock off Rs. 50,000 at one swoop, without touching anybody, and he had accordingly proposed a reduction in the town duties which affected the poorer classes. The speaker concluded by saying that if Dr. Blaney, who had seconded his amendment, would agree with him, he would withdraw the amendment in favour of that proposed by Mr. Javerilal.

Dr. Blaney said they were agreed on principle that than was absolutely necessary for carrying on the government of the city. (Hear, hear.) He then expressed his adherence to Captain Selby's amendment which proposed a reduction in sugar and ghee. He could say from experience that the poorer classes of natives, who habitually used oil, substituted it for ghee, when they were taken ill. Therefore, ghee was not quite the article of luxury as was supposed.

Mr. Cotton observed that the proposed reduction in ghee would only reduce the cost of ghee by one anna in twelve rupees worth, so that the relief to individual consumers would be infinitesimal.

Major Martin said that the Town Council should not ask for more money than was absolutely necessary for the government of the city. When they had more money than was necessary, it enabled to transfer charges from one head to another, and spend it in things for which it was never intended. They had been hearing a lot of fluff, and flummery, and froth about the excellent manner in which the business of the Corporation was supposed to be carried on. But a great deal of that was bunkum; and the longer he sat on the Corporation, the less he thought of the manner in which their finances were managed. This was a large and expanding city, its business was increasing, and they could keep their taxation down to the very lowest, and yet get more money than they wanted.

Mr. Geary said he had come there quite ready to vote for a reduction in the town duties, and he saw no absolute reason to depart from that intention. But it was a question for them whether, in the light of the new information now before the Corporation, they could afford to make a further reduction in the town duties. His sympathies were very much in favour of the proposal to lower the tax on fuel, which, he was informed, pressed hard upon the poor. He would also like to see the duty lowered on grain too, as well as on both sugar and ghee. But it should be borne in mind that it was a mistake to keep raising and lowering the duties, as the fluctuations would disarrange the calculations of traders, and in the long run they would be of no service whatever to the consumer. If it be true that they were in face of a possible deficit, and that they should have to restore the duties next year, it would be very doubtful policy to lower them now off-hand. In that case, it would be wise to content themselves, for the time being, with the considerable reduction which had already been effected in the town duties. He thought, however, that this was a matter in which they required some more definite information than was at present before the Corporation, showing whether they could not still further make a permanent reduction in the town duties. But if it be a fact that the trade of Bombay had fallen off, in sympathy with the trade of India, consequent mainly on the bad harvests up-country last year, it had to be considered whether they were likely to recover the funds they required, if they made any further reduction.

Mr. Kapadia thought the best thing for them to do was to reduce their expenses.

Dr. Waters did not think the trifling reductions that had been proposed would benefit the poor, or even appreciably benefit tradesmen.

Colonel Merewether thought that, in face of what the Municipal Commissioner had told them, they should not make any reduction at all; but if any reduction was at all to be made, he was in favour of a reduction on grain, and he accordingly proposed a reduction in duty on grain by one anna per candy, which would come to about Rs. 42,500.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the amendment. Everybody who had spoken on the subject had, he thought, admitted that so far as the sum of Rs. 50,000 for the building fund was concerned, it ought to have gone to the loan and not the revenue account. Now, this sum having thus been released, they were able to make a corresponding reduction in any way they considered best. (Hear, hear.) As for proposals to make sweeping reductions, Mr. Mehta said the argument of Mr. Geary had impressed him very strongly that, unless they were prepared to make a reduction permanently, they should not do it; because constant fluctuations did not really benefit the consumers.

On a division Col. Merewether's amendment was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then passed all the other items of income as they stood in the budget. The total estimated revenue for the year is Rs. 46,46,750, which, together with the opening cash balance of Rs. 5,43,000, comes altogether to Rs. 51,89,750.

A LAND TRANSFER.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed "that as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation agree to resign into the hands of Government, on the following conditions, the undermentioned piece of land at Breach Candy vested in the Corporation as the Trustees of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, and now required for the extension of Mahaluxmi Battery, namely, a strip of ground, 90 feet broad, forming part of the site of the Bath and situate to the south of the Bath.

"That such land be surrendered upon conditions that the Bath and its arrangements are not to be interfered with, and that the ground is paid for by Government at a fair value per square yard, the money so received being applied to the purposes of the Trust.

"That the amount of this compensation be fixed between the members of the Bath Committee, the Collector of Bombay, and the Municipal Commissioner.

"That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be asked to furnish the Town Council with a certified tracing, to be attached to the Trust Deed, showing precisely the portion of land which will remain in the hands of the Corporation as Trustees after the surrender to Government of such part of the 24,888 square yards of land now vested in them as are now to be added to the Battery.

"That the Trust Deed be varied and re-engrossed at the cost of Government, and that the papers in the case be forwarded to the solicitors to the Municipality."

The above resolution was passed, along with the following rider proposed by Captain Selby:—"Provided that the solicitors to the Corporation advise that the course can be legally followed."

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE CALCUTTA MINT.

THE Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have addressed the Government of India on the question of closing the Calcutta Mint, they remark that the proposal has arisen mainly from the accident of the Mint being found idle on the occasion of a visit of the Finance Committee, and the question at issue is admitted to hinge upon the contingency of Government never being called on to provide against the danger of such an influx of bullion as would drain the treasury of rupees before the Mint could turn the bullion into rupees.

The Council of the Association desire respectfully to point out:—(1) That the evidence before the Government does not raise a reasonable hope of a satisfactory answer to the question to which it has confined its attention; and (2) that large and not less important considerations than those embraced in that question demand serious attention before a sound conclusion can be arrived at. The true test of the necessity of a Mint is, the Council thinks, to be found in the exceptional occasions when the currency is laid under special strain. Such strains may be rare and accidental, but they are of the nature of those uncertainties which are, unless provided for, bound to result in serious inconvenience at some time or other, and no petty economy carried out at other times can compensate the country for the loss and danger occasioned at such periods. The full value of a Mint to such a country as India is consequently only seen in times of emergency, for which, however, it is necessary always to be prepared.

The Calcutta Mint, it is pointed out, was at its highest activity as a consequence of the famines of 1886 and 1874 and of the Afghan War of 1872-78. Immediately after Sir Charles Elliot had found the Calcutta Mint idle it was called upon to deal with the Gwalior bullion and in the course of the seven months following his visit it turned out not less than 380 lakhs of silver coins.

The letter concludes:—Calcutta is the natural market of the produce of more than half the total population of India. Its trade must always be greater than that of Bombay, for Calcutta has special products for which Bombay has no equivalents. The Calcutta Mint has to supply Assam and Kachar, Burma, the East Coast of India, Bengal, Behar and Orissa and half the North-West Provinces with Oudh; and in about three years when the Bengal-Nagpur system is in operation it will have to minister to the requirements of one-half of the Central Provinces. It is true that silver from Europe goes to Bombay to save sea freight; but against this movement may well be placed the fact that it would pay Government to maintain the Calcutta Mint as a guarantee even in times of peace against possible embarrassments, every one of which would be enhanced in time of war. The Council think it unwise to assume either that there can never be a foreign war which will place Bombay in a position of peculiar peril, or that there can never be domestic disturbances which will cut off a large portion of Upper India and the whole of the Indian population from its sole source of the supply of silver coin if the only silver Mint of the Empire be located at Bombay. They would, therefore, urge that these are contingencies, which ought not to be entirely overlooked.

Commenting on this memorial the *Pioneer* says:—"The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Defence Association should mind its logic and its facts. It has addressed a memorial to Government against the closing of the Calcutta Mint. Calcutta's trade, says the Council of the Association, must always be greater than that of Bombay, for Calcutta has special products for which Bombay has no equivalent. But why should the fact that Calcutta must always have a practical monopoly of indigo, jute, tea and (leaving out of sight Burma) rice, render its aggregate trade always greater than that of Bombay? Has Bombay no equivalent in its forty-five cotton mills with their enormous annual outturn or in its huge export trade in wheat? Has the Council looked into the last report of India's foreign trade, where it is shown that within the last few years a new and what this as in ... an important export trade in flour has ... remarking that "in enterprise Bombay has again ... Calcutta ..." Finally, why must Calcutta always have a greater trade than Bombay when, as a matter of fact, it has of late had a less? Another look into the report we have quoted from, and we find it put down that the total import and export trade of Bombay for the year was valued at over 73 crores of rupees, while that of Calcutta was valued at 66 crores; that, taking merchandise and treasure together, the two compared as 84 crores to 68 crores, that the steamers, foreign and coasters, entering and clearing Bombay harbour numbered 1,974 with a burthen of over 2½ million tons, while the corresponding figures for the Hooghly were 1,722 and 1½ millions, and that whereas the number and tonnage of sailing vessels in the case of Bombay were 65,464 and 1,393,641, respectively, the corresponding numbers for Calcutta were 792 and 920,450.

BURMA.

DURING A OUTRAGE AT RANGOON.—One Nga Shan, a youth of about 18 years of age, was sent up by the police on a charge of lurking house-trespass by night after having made preparations for causing hurt. The case was enquired into by the Junior Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Burn appeared for the accused. The evidence was very conflicting. Several witnesses stated that the accused went to the house of the complainant in 5th Street, about 9 p.m., next door to the house in which he lived, armed with a large clasp knife. That he seized the daughter of the house by her hair and was going off with her when her mother interfered and received a cut on the hand. The girl got away. When complaint was made at the station nothing was said about accused stabbing any one, and at the police investigation the cut was said to have been accidental. It was shown that accused was in the habit of going to the house at all hours of the day and night, and that he and the girl were often seen talking together. Accused's statement was that he went to call his wife and that her mother said to take her away. He denied having a knife in his possession at the time or when he was arrested. He did not seize the girl by the hair but by the hand, and had gone to call her because she asked him to do so. His Worship passed judgment on Wednesday. He disbelieved the evidence as regards the knife but thought an assault had been committed on complainant. The accused was fined Rs. 50 for simple assault, or to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment in default.—*Times.*

FRIGHTFUL MISERY AMONG GERMAN SEAMSTRESSES.

IN the spring of 1885 the German Parliament ordered an inquiry into the wages of women in the linen industry and dressmaking of Germany, and a number of reports on the subject are summarised by the United States Consul at Barmen. They reveal in the large cities, specially in Berlin, "a really frightful misery among the poor sewing-girls, who live by themselves, and who do not even earn enough in twelve health-destroying hours to pay for the most necessary provisions and for lodging." The girl without knowledge or special abilities, without family or relations to fall back upon, unless she is more than ordinarily fortunate will go to ruin like the majority of her companions, either through honourable suffering or through disgraceful immorality. "The father who must send his only son into bloody war does not stand in need of one-tenth of the fear which the mother must have whose daughter becomes a sewing-girl in a large city." The main cause of the low wages to seamstresses is the number seeking for the work, many of them doing so merely to add to the family income, and therefore able to work more cheaply than those wholly dependent on the occupation. In Prussia and Wurtemberg this kind of competition appears especially ruinous. The Trade Counsellor at Dusseldorf states that the wives and daughters of shopkeepers and subordinate officials take in sewing to be able to buy articles of dress which otherwise would be beyond their means. They crowd in and lower the wages of the regular seamstresses. Unless the latter have some kind of family support to fall back on they usually "end in private or public immorality and prostitution." The term "sewing miss" is one which has acquired a sinister signification in consequence. The Trade Council of Berlin says that dressmakers are even worse off than the linen seamstresses. Their wages are ground down to the lowest limit; the work, especially in cloakmaking for the foreign market, is "sweated," so that a very skilful workwoman may get 8s. or 9s. a week, an inexperienced one only 4s. or 5s., and the season only lasts for four or five months. The same body gives an estimate of the cost of board and lodgings for a seamstress; it puts it at 8s. 6d. a week, omitting everything but bare food and a place to sleep. This does not include fire, light, clothing, soap, or other necessaries of life, so that, in fact, a seamstress's full wages barely cover half her necessities. "The ladies who grow up in peace under the influence of a well-regulated family life are pleased when they can buy such cheap and yet such handsome white linen and dresses. They do not consider for one moment that the thread is moistened with tears, and that the low prices are generally due to hunger and immorality."—*Daily News.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COLONEL HOLLAND ON RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

COLONEL JAMES HOLLAND presided at the seventy-sixth half-yearly meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which was held on December 16. The following is a report of the speech he made in moving the adoption of the report:—

Well, gentlemen, I believe that you will echo the feelings that we entertain on this side of the table—of gratification at having it in our power to present to you the best report we have ever yet made. ("Hear, hear.") It has been a matter of very great satisfaction to us. I cannot say it is in a particular degree depending upon any of the gentlemen on this side of the table, with the exception of my friend Mr. Watt, although we endeavour to do our duty to the best of our ability. But a large amount of produce has been sent to us. Thanks to our faithful and trusted agent, Mr. Barnett, whom I see sitting in the room, but not at this table, where he ought to be, and our able staff, we carried that to the benefit of the country, and to your profit, so that we are able to ask you presently to declare a dividend which, with the guaranteed amount will be equivalent to close upon a 4 per cent. for the half-year, a rate which I think you will consider under all the circumstances is satisfactory. ("Hear, hear.") We consider it particularly satisfactory, because of the many difficulties which do not affect other railways, but which affect us. The railway originally was the first in India. We had to buy our experience and to buy it very dearly. Iron was very costly, far more so than steel now is. We have one of the rugged districts to pass through. We have not vast towns and well populated places as some of the other railways have, but generally we pass through a poor country, and we have in consequence of the hilly nature of the country very sharp gradients. We have another disadvantage in very expensive coal. Good coal is not within reach of us at present, although we hope at no distant date that it will be. We have, thanks to our staff in India, conquered all these difficulties, and have brought the ratio of expenditure to receipts to something be... per cent., which, I believe, if you take into consideration the hinderances I have alluded to, is the best thing that has ever been done by a railway. I mention that to show the debt of gratitude we owe to our painstaking staff in India. ("Hear, hear.") The report has other matters of interest in it. There was one thing I must confess, which rather took me aback when I read it in one of the half-yearly reports of Indian lines. It says—"In common with *all* other Indian railways, a great falling off in goods traffic was experienced during the half-year." I feel inclined to say with Pilate "What is truth?" for our railway certainly shows a different result; and I was comforted by reading the report of the director-general in India, Colonel Conway Gordon, in which he makes use of these words:—"There has been a general increase in the net-receipts and per-centage earned on most of the lines in India, but more especially on the Great Indian Peninsula and Rajputana-Malwa Railways. These lines contributed to the total increase given above to the extent of nearly 47 and 19 per cent., respectively. In the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway this satisfactory result is attributed to the improvement recorded under goods traffic, towards which the carriage of cotton, wheat, and railway materials mainly contributed." Cotton, wheat, and linseed, as you will recollect, are the main staples on which the Great Indian Peninsula depends for its profits. Of course there are other staples, and they aid materially, but these are the staples. Now of wheat alone, which has for a very few years been a staple commodity with us, we have carried great ... that has brought in an amount of 521,336. I wish I could say that we may depend upon this wheat traffic being constant. When we last met I adverted to this same subject, and I pointed out that it was our belief that the United States would not be in severe competition with us in future as they had been; and I certainly was correct so far in my statement, for I observed only two or three days ago a paragraph in a newspaper, in which it is stated that "it has been decided to close up five out of six elevators on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincey Railway, because the managers of the road expect to bring but little corn to Chicago during the coming year." When I prophesied—and I did so without knowing (which is a great mistake)—that we should have a constant yield of corn, I forgot Russia, which has sprung a mine upon us. The amount of corn from Southern Russia this year is something enormous, and if this continues it will tax our powers of economical carriage to the utmost in order to compete. But there is no use in taking a pessimist view. It has been said by one of our modern philosophers "That in life short views are the best;" and although the quantity next year may not be equal to the last, we have other articles which may come out well. Last year was a good year for cotton, which have ... sown is almost equal to that of regard to the crop. With a few damaging showers, almost failed for the last two years the expectations in had any to speak of. It is a very ... to linseed, it has we can only hope that as in the past we have hardly large returns, so in the future it may ... crop, and One of the items that has helped us very much yielded towards the profit that we have made this half same has been the carriage of railway materials for other lines. That is a very satisfactory item indeed—not that we derive a very large immediate profit from it, because irrespective of the fact that we have carried these railway materials for the other lines at a very low figure, it was not foreseen by some of our friends who wished us to lower the price still more, that we have had to build wagons specially for the long 30ft. steel rails and to alter another portion of our wagon stock, all that involving us in considerable expenditure. Still, it is in many points a satisfactory traffic. It helps us to balance the up and down traffic, the difference between which was one of the drawbacks of our line; and although the immediate profit is not large, we look forward to the future that these lines for which we carry the material will all act as valuable feeders to our line, and will be of advantage to us in the not distant future. I especially name the Indian Midland line, with which many of those in this room are conversant, and also the new line lately sanctioned between Nagpur, in the centre of India, and where our line at present runs, and Calcutta. So that I look upon the future, even should wheat fall off, as most hopeful. I may mention as a minor item, but one of importance, that we have 850 miles now of our line laid with steel rails. Every year the old iron is replaced by new steel rails, which last on an average from three to four times as long as the iron rails, and cost very much less now than the iron rails did in the beginning. ("Hear, hear.") I should like to quote the words of the report of the Government inspector upon our line, who inspects our line each half-year—"In excellent running order, and kept up to a high standard of excellence." (Cheers.) The merit of that is especially due to our chief engineer, Mr. Wilson Bell, who is now officially acting as agent for us in India, and if he could even exceed his present excellence, which I very much doubt, it would be of little use if the rolling stock was not equal to the line. Mr. Jackson, our locomotive superintendent, a distinguished gentleman who commands our Volunteer regiment, and has been honoured by the state with a decoration for his services, is now in this room, and is, I hope, ready and willing to serve us for many years longer. ("Hear, hear.") I trust I have not fatigued you with my lengthened remarks, and I will now move, in case no gentleman wishes to ask a question—"That the report of the directors, together with the accounts now submitted, be received and adopted." (Cheers.)

Mr. H. W. Blake: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

Mr. Jennings thought the accounts were so satisfactory that it was not necessary to ask questions upon them. He desired to know, however, whether there was any prospect of a line being constructed which would compete with the company's line, and whether the present dividend was likely to be continued.

The Chairman: In reply to the question which has just been put—first, as to whether there is any competing, and next whether any competing line is contemplated—I may say that the only competing line we have at present is the Baroda line, which runs up due north as far as Ajmere. It is to a certain extent a competing line, for it competes with us in the north. I know of no other competing line, for the Indian Midland is entirely a feeding line to us. Everything that goes on that line comes to the Great Indian Peninsula. The same may be said of the Nagpur line, which is in the centre of a great wheat-producing country, and whatever comes thence will be brought down to Bombay.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I now have, gentlemen, to move—"That a dividend of £1 9s. 4d. per cent. upon the capital stock, be and is hereby declared out of surplus profit, to be paid to the holders of capital stock now registered in the books of the company, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 10s per cent. for the current half-year." That is to say practically, gentlemen, you are asked to resolve that you shall receive close upon 4 per cent. for the half-year. ("Hear, hear.")

Mr. A. H. Campbell: I have great pleasure in seconding that.

The resolution was put and agreed to nem. con.

The chairman next proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., the agent of the company in India, the engineer and members of the staff generally, for their valuable services during the past half-year, and remarked that it gave him peculiar satisfaction, which was shared by the other members of the board, to propose such a vote.

Major General Rivers seconded the resolution.

The Chairman: I would say that General Rivers, who has been good enough to second that, was for a time our agent in India. He therefore knows the nature of the duty and the value of the services performed by our agent in India ("Hear, hear.")

The resolution was carried by acclamation, and Mr. Barnett bowed his acknowledgments.

In reply to a Shareholder,

The Chairman said: You need not expect anything very great for the present half-year about to be concluded. We rarely divide anything in the last half of the year Last year I think we divided 4s. This year we shall certainly not divide anything upon that. The working half-year is that which is to come, and what may happen then I will not venture to prophesy, but I do know that the half-year now nearly at an end is not a favourable one. Still it is a matter comparatively unimportant to us.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and Directors for their past services, and, the Chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	900
Bank of Bengal	42,000	400	all	10 do.	780
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	9 do.	180
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	27,[illegible]	£12½		5 pct.	123

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	300	1,25	1,250	Rs. [illegible]	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs.	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	60	60	Rs. [illegible]	760
Bellary	61	1,00	1,00	Rs. [illegible]	25[illegible]
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Press	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
French Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Rs. 15	345
Manmar Mamla Co.	1,007	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Press	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mofussil Co.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	416
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
New Indian Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
... rieco of W. Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	500
Sind Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,00	R. [illegible]	1,300
[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valkart Press Co.	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	R.	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,[illegible]	200	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bapty Co., Ld.	[illegible]		[illegible]	Rs. 15	47
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 p.c.	[illegible]
Bombay Saw Mills	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible] p.ct.	[illegible]
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	[illegible]	100	10	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	[illegible]
Cash Bazaar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Cooper, Mason & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 10	65
Joyce & Co., Ld.	500	100	50	—	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 p.c.	104
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		104
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,0[illegible]	100	100	15 p.c.	[illegible]
Napier Hotel Co.	[illegible]	100			
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,[illegible]	100	100	..	[illegible]xd
Oriental Government Life Assurance Company	5,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 p.c.	[illegible]
Oriental Loan Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 p.c.	[illegible]
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Rs. 1	[illegible]
Port [illegible] Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	R. 9	[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 p.c.	[illegible]
Telephone Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 2	[illegible]
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 100	1,2[illegible]
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	125	nil	35
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	—	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Rs. 25	445
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	100
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,[illegible]	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,830	1,[illegible]	1,00	Rs. 30	595
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	[illegible]	Rs. 21½	0
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	6[illegible]	500	5[illegible]	Rs. 20	370
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 35	891
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75[illegible]	2[illegible]	20[illegible]	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	5[illegible]	50	Rs. 0	10 5
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 0	940
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	70	70	Rs. 30	750
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	50	50	Rs. 25	625
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 35	825
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,0[illegible]	5	3[illegible]		300
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0[illegible]
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,415½	5	50	Rs. 20	600
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,150	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	380
Goolam S. & Mfg. Co. W. Co.	9 7[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]		170
Guzerat Ginning S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,000	5	5[illegible]	..	380
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited		1,0[illegible]		..	[illegible]
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co. Ld.	1,2 9	1,[illegible]	1,00	..	500
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,010	500	500	—	515
Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited.	70[illegible]	575	50	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,0[illegible]	1,00	Rs. 30	880xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 8	1100
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36[illegible]	500	5	Rs. 25	325
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	95	95	Rs. 15	200xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,34[illegible]	5[illegible]	5	Rs. 9	630
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5[illegible]	5		4[illegible]
Increased	1,45[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	165	1,000	2[illegible]	Rs. 55	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 35	1,135
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Khatow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 25	730
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 51	940
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	144
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co. Ld.	800[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 120	2,075
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	86[illegible]	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 30	800
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	190
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,2[illegible]	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,480
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,0[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 60	1,370
Nairaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		21
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,0[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	830
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000		485
Narayen Cotton Mills Limited (in Liqdn)		1 [illegible]	500		...
Oriental S. & W. Co. Limited	8,[illegible]		625	Rs. 25	507½
People's Mills S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	[illegible]	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	[illegible]		...	1035
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		[illegible]		7[illegible]
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	700	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 6	1,010
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	97½
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,970	1,00	1,000	—	1,3 0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	—	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,220
Standard S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	69[illegible]	1,001	1,00	Rs. 30	630
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	25[illegible]	25[illegible]	—	287½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	50[illegible]	500	...	500
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	890
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	—	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	—	600

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SIMLA, 27th Dec. 1887.

THE C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff, Rawal Pindi.—Major L E S Booth, 1st Batta West Riding Regt, to be Station Staff Officer as a temporary arrangement.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut E B Wilkinson, offg Wing Officer on probation, 1st Beni Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Connell, employed under the Punjab Govt.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut H C Vesey, offg. Wing Officer on probation, 1st Beni Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Erskine in Political employ.

9th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut F S M Burlton, Derbyshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 9th Dec 1887.

31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut H McN Patterson, Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the Beng S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 10th Dec 1887.

Col O. Barnes, S C, whose tenure of command of the 10th Ben Lancers has expired, is posted to Mooltan for General duty, dated 29th Dec 1887.

Lieut Col and Col W R Craster, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Hongkong, on appointment as Col on the Staff to command the Royal Artillery in China.

Major R H S Baker, R A, is directed to proceed from Fort Lahore to Dinapore and join K Battery, 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

Major W S Walford, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Aden and join No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Divn, into which he has been promoted.

Capt C P Tendall, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Lahore, and join No 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Divn, into which he has been promoted.

Military Works Dept.—With the sanction of Govt, the services of Capt A H Mason, R E, who is at present posted as an attached officer to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Qr-Mr-Genl in India.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut H. Alexander, 2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt, is extended to the date of his retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

3rd Battn Shropshire Regt—Capt G W W Rushford, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut and Q Mr G Rance, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Norfolk Regt—Lieut W T Boyle, for twelve months, on private affairs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

INDENT CLERK WANTED by European firm, must be acquainted with Continental goods imported in Bombay.—Answers stating salary and previous employment to "H. K." care of this paper.

COMPOUNDER WANTED. Apply TREACHER & Co. Ld.

FLOWERS and FANS, for the Fancy Ball Dresses. To clear our New Stock soon we give 2 annas discount in the Rupee. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

GRAND SHOW of COOKING STOVES of all sizes and designs.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

GRAND SHOW of COOKING STOVES, with and without Utensils.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

GRAND SHOW of COOKING STOVES, Reppingille's Patent Kerosine Oil Stoves, for large and small families.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

CATTLE-FOOD, a small lot of damaged AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, to be Sold Cheap, as food for cattle.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Captain FITZGERALD'S Valuable Household Furniture, Schiedmayer's Piano, Bay Arab Gelding, &c., at 35, Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TO BE LET, Bungalows at Falkland Road, with nice gardens. Rent, Rs. 50 to 100. Apply to R. M. RUTNAGAR, Share Market.

WANTED, a first-class MOONSHI who understands English, Arabic, and Hindoostani. Apply "D," care of this paper.

ON VIEW, Mr. H. N. Vakeel's *bona fide* Auction Sale of household furniture, by "Wimbridge," at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars see BENNETT'S advertisement.

MRS. LAKE, Rampart Row, Bombay.—Cheap Materials for evening Dresses, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Ornaments, &c., Cheap Millinery. Dresses, &c., made to order at moderate prices.

GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS of every variety, from annas 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per dozen. Every thing cheap at the PIECE-GOODS POT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

MRS. TYLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from 8 a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

AIR GUNS.—[illegible] size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LEVEE—WHITE KID GLOVES, 3 pairs for Rs. 4-8.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Liquidation Sale, Church Gate Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Pearl Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

SINGER'S 98 EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. FOR CASH MACHINES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, at his Office, 43 gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DON'T YOU KNOW that there is only one Depôt in Bombay where you can buy a pound of tea worth the money you spend!—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel; best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHOY & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, entirely open to the Westerly Sea-breeze. Rent moderate. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

TO BE LET, for the hot season of 1888, the splendid and well furnished Bungalow "CRAIGIE BURN," at Matheran. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., next door to *Times of India* Office.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting, and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, a Codd's Patent SODA-WATER FILLING MACHINE, one No. 3 A Filter, one Hand Crushing Machine, and other Soda-Water Machine appurtenances. About 250lbs assorted Essences, Aërated Water Labels, &c.—Apply to LATHAM & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 2-8-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six kerosine storm and punkha proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-platedware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c. &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma, Kanga, Doultan, Limoge, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich-toned cottage piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures, Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well-known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property is now on view.

THE LIBRARY

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classics of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 196 of 1886.

Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee and another......Plaintiffs.
vs.
Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others......Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 21st day of July, 1887, the following immoveable property will be sold, by Public Auction, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., (subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter referred to), THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th January, 1888, on the premises, by order of the Special Commissioner, appointed therein for the purpose under the said decree, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, *viz*:—

Particulars.—All the estate and interests of the abovenamed plaintiffs and defendants and any and every of them and of any kind and nature whatsoever as the Legatees under the last will and Testament of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Pochajee and of the said Shapoorjee Nowrojee Pochajee, as his executors, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the public street, called the Church Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 243 square yards, [illegible] the same little more or less, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of [illegible] Pochajee and registered as quit and [illegible] old No. 167, new No. 5,019, old survey No. [illegible], new [illegible] 2417, and standing in the books of the Collector of [illegible] rates and taxes in the name of the said Ruttonjee [illegible] Pochajee, and therein assessed under old No. 18, but now under ward No. 1333 and street No. [illegible], and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the property of Ba[illegible] widow, and administratix of Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, and partly by a passage used in common, on the west by the property of Messrs. Bomonjee and [illegible]shaw Captain, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Hormusjee Batliwalla, and on the south by the said Church Gate Street, and which premises are erroneously referred to and described in the mortgages, more particularly mentioned in the conditions of sale herein and contained by admeasurement 472½ square yards, be the same a little more or less, whereas the said premises as contained within the boundaries aforesaid do actually contain 213 square yards more or less according to the plan thereof which has been prepared by the direction of the said Special Commissioner.

The said plan and the conditions of sale may be seen and other information obtained at the office of the undersigned.

SALE of handsome English and artistic design and marble-topped household furniture, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., harmonium, Canterbury, excellent Japanese real bronze vases and screens, beautiful table ornaments, English B. and gilt clock, aneroid barometers, rich oil paintings, guns, rifles, swords, fishing tackle, Brussels hall carpets, splendid brass English bedstead, best plated glass and porcelainware, camphorwood boxes, rich kerosine [illegible] &c. English-built buggy, sets of harness, [illegible] at 1 p.m. Messrs. English cooking stove, choice, &c. will sell by Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 16th (near the North-West Gates), MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON [illegible] splendid suits of drawing, dining, [illegible] at the Prince's Furniture, &c., &c., the property of the whole of the [illegible] Allan Russel, deceased, bed-room and [illegible] printed, and the property on view. the late Capt. [illegible] Catalogue [illegible]

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

[illegible], 11th January, 1888.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

*CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*. AGENTS WANTED.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged according to the quotations wired by Reuter last evening. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower per each denomination at £69⅞, and £74⅜, respectively. Silver was unaltered at 44 7-16d. per oz. and Indian Sterling loan was steady at 104⅜. Quotations for Eastern Exchange Banks show a rise of £1 per share in Hongkong and Shanghai, at £51; others come unchanged.

The Reserve of the Bank of England, according to the Weekly Returns published in London yesterday, had increased by two per cent., and stood at 40 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate of Discount was reduced by ½ per cent., making it stand at 3½ per cent. per annum; in the open market no further change is reported.

The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £80,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £10,000 to Calcutta; and £30,000 in Gold to our port.

In the market for Indian Wheat a dull tone continued to prevail; but prices are quoted exactly as before. Linseed is reported to have been firm; but we note a decline of 3d. per quarter in Liverpool quality. Rapeseed was quiet and unaltered in price.

A quiet feeling was again manifest in Liverpool yesterday, the day's Sales, at 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, giving precisely the same figures as the day before. Prices of ready Cotton were unchanged all round, but American Arrivals advanced 1-32d. in all positions. The market opened to-day with a quiet tone; probable Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 8,000 bales. The Manchester market had been quiet; but the quotations wired show no change.

The previous day's rates of 10 7-16 cents for spot Cotton, and 10·68 cents for May Futures are wired from New York. The Receipts at the Ports keep up 20,000 bales, having arrived yesterday against rather lighter days for the two preceding years, the figures being as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Thursday's Receipts	20,000	19,000	17,000
Five days' do.	121,000	115,000	91,000
Since 1st Sept.'87.	4,245,000	4,019,000	3,828,000

Our local market for the staple has been steady to-day as to prices; but little business has been done, buyers not having been open to pay within a rupee per candy of the prices asked by sellers. There has been little enquiry from exporting firms, some of whom have been offering "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 232; "Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May, at Rs. 197; and "Fully Good" at Rs. 205, without finding buyers. Bengals maintain their firm position, and are quoted the same for this and next month, dealers being willing takers at current rates. The principal purchases reported only aggregate some 750 bales of ready Bengals at Rs. 162½ to Rs. 178; and Julgaum at Rs. 204 per candy. The following are the official quotations for the leading growths:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal	177	167	161	January.
Do.	...	166	158	March.
Julgaum	...	202-3	196-7	ready.
Khangaum	...	214-5	210	ready.
Sheagaum	...	...	208	ready.
Do.	...	...	206	February.
Akola	...	...	209	ready.
Do.	...	...	205	Feb-Mar.
Barsee	...	220	...	ready.
Bhownuggur	215	205	197	April.
Dhollerah (Bombay Pressed)	212	201-2	194	April.
Broach	238	...	232	March.
Dharwar	...	...	204	May.
Westerns	...	...	188-9	May.

WHEAT scarcely calls for remark, the business reported in old being trifling, while we hear of no fresh contracts in the new crop. Prices are quoted as before all round.

SEEDS.—*Gingelly* is arriving freely, but does not meet with much inquiry, though dealers still quote previous rates. In *Lesi* and *Rapeseeds* we hear of no new transactions of importance, and prices are given as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,362 bales.
Wheat	16,420 cwt.
Linseed	6,058 ,,
Gingelly	[illegible] ,,

Groundnuts [illegible] before for ready cargo, [illegible], however, there is little offering, and the market is weak. We hear that the European (s) has been fixed for a full cargo to Marseilles at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—A very quiet, not to say dull tone has prevailed in this market to-day, under the influence of lower quotations for Government Paper in London, and the few Mercantile Bills offering here. Ready demand Bank Paper is quoted the same as last evening, and for March-April delivery at 1-16d. higher. 3 months' sight Credits have receded 1-32d. for current business, and for forward we quote 1s. 5 7-32d. to 1s. 5¼d. This evening's quotations for ready are:—

Bank Bills [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·81½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Although quotations came lower from the other side, there has been some return of activity and improvement in rates here to-day. Opening at last evening's price of 98 for Fours for cash, the rate advanced to 98 1-8 buyers, at which it remained steady to the close. Business was done for the February account at 97 11-16, and the rate afterwards touched 97 13-16, the quotations for the March account being 97 7-16 buyers. 4½ per cents. are quoted at 104½ nominal. It is reported that some 17 lakhs of Government Paper has gone home by to-day's mail.

SHARES.—The market for Mill scrip has been active again to-day, and a material advance in the prices of a number of shares has been established. Hindustan, Khatao, Mucconjee, and Luckmidas Khimji, are all Rs. 20 higher. Empress are Rs. 15 up. Alliance and New Great Eastern and Western India have advanced Rs. 10 each; and City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, and James Greaves are Rs. 5 dearer. On the other hand, Queen are Rs. 5 down; and Munmar Manufacturing and Ripon are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay Burma shares have moved up Rs. 15 for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the second.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, Re. [illegible]; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Sierra Parima, 1,518 tons, Captain J. T. Wishart, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Dracona, 1,245 tons, Captain W Sangster, sailed yesterday for London, laden with general cargo and carrying sixty deck passengers for Aden, Suez and Port-Said.

THE pilgrim steamer Sumatra, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain W E Breeze, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Jeddah, laden with cargo and 894 pilgrims, males, females and children.

THE Liverpool steamer Niagara, 2,0[illegible] tons, Captain J M Conochie, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo. She had the following passengers:—From Liverpool.—Dr. Mullen, Mr Khan, Mr Mur[illegible], Capt[illegible], Mr Rodgers, Ansley and infant, Mrs and M[illegible] Hugh[illegible], Miss Tickle, Mr Carlett, From Karachee—Mrs a[illegible] and 23 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Comilla, 549 tons, Captain T P Nailer, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Karachi. She carries the following passengers:—Mr O Erich, Mr A Argente, Mr. Nield, Miss Mary Mr. and Mrs O'Neill and one ayah, Mr[illegible] Johnstone, Mr J. Riddel, Mr M[illegible] V[illegible] sixty-two deck, hospital assistant for Karachi; and [illegible] for Coast and Karachi.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peshawur, 986 tons, Captain J. Robertson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, with mails from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, a general cargo, 19 horses and the following first and second-class and sixty-eight deck passengers:—Major Galdie, Captain Thatcher Lieut Clomall, Mr. Saleh derson, Short, Rogers, Jardine, Ala B. Duarte, Mrs. Baker and two gentlemen, Mr. Digital assistant, A. V. Duarte, Mr. Slight and an hos[illegible].

THE four-masted Belfast ship Walter H. Wilson, Captain Sproul, which some weeks ago arrived at Budge Budge from New York, brought to Calcutta 203,200 cases of oil, which is one of the largest cargoes of oil ever brought from the States to that port, and is as well one of the largest ship. The Walter that has left New York in a sailing ship. She has a length of H. Wilson is a ship of 2,461 tons, 320 feet, built of iron, 320 feet, depth 25 feet, breadth 44 feet. Harland and by the well-known firm of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast. The Walter H. Wilson is a splendid specimen of Naval architecture; she is fitted throughout with steam, and carries one of Napier's patent windlasses. Her crew are accommodated in an iron house on deck, while the captain and officers live aft under the poop deck.—*The Englishman.*

VESSELS IN THE PORT'S DOCK.
13TH JANUARY.

Vessel.	Net Tonnage.	Captain.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Dracona	1245	W. Sangster	Rodgers & Co.
,, Assam	1611	G. W. F. B[illegible]	P. & O. Co.
,, Branklow	1660	Stewart	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Munro	1416	C. Jones	F. Muir & Co.
,, Perim	866	W. Cass-S[illegible]	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Accomac	1629	J. Winds[illegible]	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2333	J. Hill	E[illegible] & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	A. Burges[illegible]	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Algoma	1866	J. C. Mur[illegible]	Captain.
,, Etolia	2035	W. Gill	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kerbella	1152	D. Stewa[illegible]	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, C. Tower	1480	Hinge	B. Craigie & Co.
,, Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, Bretwalda	1901	J. T. Ca[illegible]	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	J. M. Co[illegible]	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Niagra (s)	[illegible]	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
	Sumatra	[illegible]	Jedda, Dec. 30.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Busreh, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Persia (s)	Hutchi[illegible]	Calcutta.
	Ravenna (s)	Daniell[illegible]	London, &c.
	Kohinur (s)	Edge[illegible]	Coast and Calcutta.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—Steamer Accomac, for Antwerp; [illegible] Java, for Coast and [illegible]

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Dracona, Sangster, for London, &c. [illegible] Carlton Tower, Hain[illegible], for Hull. Ship Sierra Parima, Wishart, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9 Canara s .... Simpson ...... Bombay, Dec. 16.
Glengarry .... Wood ...... Liverpool, Oct. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9.—Steamers Patna, Lawada and Rosetta. Ship Blair Athole. Barque Hurtley Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11 Tenasserim s ...... Rangoon.
Asia s ...... Negapatam.
Rosetta s ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10 Warora s ...... Mauritius.
Shahjehan s ...... Calcutta.
Chindwara s ...... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s,—17 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat and 939 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

Aston Hall.—50 bales wool, H. Coorji.

Clan Munro s,—1,800 cwts bone meal, F. M. Rahimbhai; 3,999 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

Etolia,—39 bales cotton, K. Lukmidass; 39 bales wool, M. Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Dracona,—200 cwts cloves and 300 cwts myrabolums, N. Lalji; 12 cases bristles, F. L. Bottleboi; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 62 cwts cloves, Ewart Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and C.

Ravenna s,—9 cwts ivory, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 10 cwts ivory, A. Pursotam; 3 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld; 3 bales cotton, A. S. Moodlier and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ravenna s,—4 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lepanto s,—125 cwts cloves, T Tapon.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bretwalda s,—5,913 cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co, Ld; 650 cwts buffalo horns and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Carlton Tower s,—1,006 cwts myrabolums, H Gooculdas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kerbella s,—50 bales cotton, Dupst and Co; 310 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Etolia s,—600 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai; 73 cwts groundnuts, 362 cwts gingelly seed and 600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Aston Hall s,—999 cwts groundnuts and 8,496 cwts gingelly seed, C C Jassawalla; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, F Masotty and Co.

Bretwalda s,—4 bales skins, Meiffre, Neveu and Co; 243 cwts castorseed and 80 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kt Errant s,—110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Amphitrite s,—40 bales twist, N. J. Sassoon; 25 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Amphitrite (s), 25 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Amphitrite (s), 100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, N. J. Abhraham; 105 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Amphitrite (s), 50 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1597 Assam (s), Brown.
1490 Ganges (s), Roberts.
1458 Kerbela (s), Stuart.

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES.

1245 Dracona (s), Sangster.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1437 Clan Monroe (s), Jones.
2056 Etolia (s), Gill.

FOR DUNKIRK AND MARSEILLES.

1902 Bretwalda (s), Carpenter.

FOR HULL.

1480 Carlton Tower (s), Haing.

FOR HULL, ANTWERP, &c.

1871 Lepanto (s), Roach.

FOR HAVRE.

1279 Avlona (s), Tait.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1094 Timavo (s).

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

2284 Knight Errant (s), Matthews.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

1629 Accomac (s), Windsor.
1509 Brookfield (s), Reynolds.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2330 Aston Hall (s), Hill.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1088 Abercarne, Brown.

FOR ONE MEDITERRANEAN AND ONE U. K. PORT

1974 Peveril (s), Burgess.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1286 Childwall, Watson.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1846 Victory (s), Elcoate.

FOR PORT NATAL.

[illegible] Norden, Jensen.

FOR CHINA.

[illegible] Amphitrite (s), Lamesei[illegible].
[illegible] Deccan (s), Case.
1419 Khiva (s), Preston.
1571 Lombardy (s), Brooks.
1609 Vahelia (s), Cole.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE, Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GOMES—January 13, at [illegible] day, Fort, Joaquim Mariano, the [illegible] to Capt. John [illegible] son of Andre Caetano Gomes (Bu[illegible]) [illegible] Next, R. N., Director of Indian Marine.) Funeral this day at 7-30 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NEWNHAM-SMITH—January 7, at Deesa, the wife of Captain Newnham-Smith, Bombay Staff Corps, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

WARD—January 7, at Bankipore, the wife of R Lascelles Ward, Bengal Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SPROULL—SIMPSON—At St. Thomas's, Howrah, by the Rev A N Rolfe, Henry C[illegible] Carlton Sproull, Manager, Western Cachar Company, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, of Bloomhall, County Tyrone, Ireland.

DEATH.

HOEY—January 7, at Aligarh, of diphtheria, Genevieve La Touche (Ivy), the dearly beloved daughter of William and Eleanor Hoey, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1888.

WE publish to-day the substance of the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council upon the Municipal Bill. The report is signed, *sans phrases*, by Mr. Naylor and Mr. Kazi Shahabudin, and with an intimation of general concurrence by the Hon'ble Mr. Telang and the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta. As a whole it is conceived in a liberal and reasonable spirit, with a full consciousness that the Bill as it originally stood was in need of large improvement, and with a conscientious desire to turn it into a practical and practicable measure. We are bound to say, [illegible] it opens badly. The Committee cling to the proposal to alter the name of the Municipal Corporation to Municipal Council, and to call the present Town Council by the narrow, ill-sounding, and elliptical name of Standing Committee. The Chairman of the Municipal Council is to be called the President of the Council, a title which at home goes in close neighbourhood with that of the Lord Privy Seal. If Captain Selby is in an enquiring mood at the next meeting, he may ask if there is any intention to call the latter office into existence. The change seems to us to be unnecessary and pedantic, and it is pretty certain to be unpopular. The Committee make light of the sixteen years during which Municipal Government has grown in the city in association with the name which it is proposed incontinently to discard. But there is certainly enough in the argument founded upon that fact in local history to warrant the Legislature in leaving names, at all events, as they find them. The Committee approve of the proposal to increase the number of Municipal Councillors—if they are to be called by that name—to seventy-two. But there was a principle involved in choosing this number which appears to have been forgotten. When seventy-two was originally fixed there was, roughly speaking, a population of 720,000 in this city, and it was felt that a certain arithmetical justice would be complied with if one member were given for every ten thousand inhabitants. Now if the principle is a good one it should be energised, much as it is in the United States Constitution, which provides for a revision of the number of representatives in the State Legislatures after each census. The population is rapidly growing, and if any effective relation is to be established between population and representation we must not set down 72 as the permanent number of Municipal Councillors, as though that number had any special sanctity of its own.

The Committee have very properly reported against the objection of the Corporation to have the Chamber of Commerce represented on the Council. The objection was based on considerations rather of theory than of practice, and though the time may come when it will be possible to shew cause against "fancy franchises" of this sort it is still far ahead. The Corporations had themselves proposed this provision in 1884, but their action in dealing with the Bill shows at many points that some of the members are forgetting, if indeed they ever had any acquaintance with, the actualities of the situation, so that the Select Committee have here and there had to resist proposals which would never have been made had the Corporation been guided by practical considerations. The objection that was raised to the representation of trustees on the Municipal electoral roll is a case in point. One would think that those who raised it had forgotten that they were legislating for a community young in the ways of local representative Government, and specially in need of a sound basis of property representation, and that we have not yet arrived at the stage at which "one man one vote" can have a place in our political scheme. The Committee have taken the right course in advising that the number and limits of wards, and the re-apportionment of the number of councillors, should be determined by the Council, and not as the Bill proposed, by the Commissioner. A re-distribution Bill is too important a measure to be passed by "three estates of the realm under one hat," even when that hat is an able and trusted Commissioner's. There is good sense in the suggestion that the Commissioner should fix the dates of election. This is mainly a matter of local convenience, for the treatment of which it is scarcely necessary to have recourse to so august an authority as the Governor in Council. In respect of one of many matters on which the Corporation of 1887 have shown much less wisdom than that of 1884 the Committee are at issue with them. The Corporation, notwithstanding that four years ago they committed themselves, deliberately and after full discussion of the question, to the principle of cumulative voting, have turned their backs upon their former views, and recommended that one vote only should be given to each voter. The Committee have put on record their belief that the decision of 1884 was wiser than that of 1887, and most people, we believe, will agree with them. In dealing with the sections on procedure they have urged the omission of the provision that no resolution made by the Council for the conduct of its business shall be acted upon until it has been approved of by the Governor in Council. This matter is clearly one in which the intervention of the Government would at all events be superfluous and might seem vexatious. We should object most strongly to a provision that carried with it the imputation that the Municipal body of a city like Bombay could not be trusted to make arrangements for the regulation of its own proceedings. As to a quorum, the Committee by suggesting that this should be definitely fixed at 20, instead of 15 as proposed in the Bill, with power to the Commissioner to raise it to twenty on occasions of special importance, have provided against an addition to the Commissioner's power which we should not have contemplated without misgiving.

The Committee, nevertheless, while endeavouring to guard against any undue augmentation of the power of that official, have not followed the tendency shown in the Corporation to draw his teeth and cut his claws. They favour his presence at the meetings, with the same rights, apart from that of moving resolutions, which belong to other members. But they are in favour of an important modification of the prohibition upon the Commissioner's making propositions at meetings of the Municipal Council. They propose that, if he has secured the consent of the Standing Committee beforehand, he may make "a substantive proposition" with respect to business referred to the Council by the Standing Committee. They propose, too, that he shall be permitted to make a statement on matters of fact at the close of any speech, or to correct misstatements on matters of fact. If we could be sure that all Commissioners, present and future, would be able to observe the distinction between matters of fact and matters of inference this latter might be a very salutary provision. As things go we are disposed to question the need and the expediency of it. The Commissioner already has practically the right which it is proposed to confer on him; he might be tempted to make too free use of it if statutory power were given him to sandwich himself in between every speaker as a vindicator of facts. The Committee are, of course, opposed to the self-denying ordinance which the Corporation were anxious to inflict—mainly upon other people—when they recommended that fees be no longer given to Town Councillors—or as they will be called hereafter, Standing Committee men. They rightly estimate the advantage of regular attendance, and the potency of fees as a means to that desirable end. The important question of exhibiting returns and records has been dealt with by the Committee in the fashion which always commended itself to us as reasonable. They recommend that the Council shall be invested with a general right to call for papers, but this they think should be subject to the proviso that it shall not be incumbent upon the Commissioner to produce them if he certifies in writing that it would be prejudicial to the interest of the city to do so. It cannot be supposed that any Commissioner would lightly make use of the discretion thus proposed to be vested in him. The absolute right to call for anything and everything at any time and under any circumstances may seem worth fighting for to people who think that worrying Municipal administrators is the highest exercise in Municipal administration. But the question is one of practice and expediency as well as of principle, and the public, we believe, will recognize this. The Committee deal at length with the budgetary clauses of the Bill, the general tendency of their observations upon this point being to show that the power of the purse does practically remain with the Corporation, and that the limitations and exceptions to this power are rare. This, however, is one of several points in their report which must stand over for further examination. Enough has been said to show that the report provides a basis for a reasonable settlement of most of the matters that have been in controversy. It is in many important respects [illegible] improvement upon the original Bill, and it should be accepted as such, and made the most of.

LORD SALISBURY'S splendidly successful visit to Liverpool, as seen through the roseate spectacles of Baron Reuter, leaves nothing further to be desired than that the Fair Traders, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Czar of Russia, King John of Abyssinia, and Italy jealous for her honour will now rest satisfied that they have in the noble Marquis the man to set right everything that was amiss, and give us, indeed, in 1888 a happy and prosperous New Year, the beginning of a new era. This era begins, or at all events the telegraphed summary of the Premier's speech begins, with the slow lifting of the cloud which it appears has enshrouded Ireland for some unspecified time. The people of that country are now learning a lesson, which it appears they never learned until Mr. Balfour was sent to Dublin, that the will of Great Britain is not to be shaken or trifled with. This information appears to have been curiously enough followed up by a hint that Lord Salisbury's Government is unwilling to risk a dissolution of Parliament until the development of the result of the measures laid down to be carried out in Ireland is ascertained. Not even the prospect of the speedy reassembling of Parliament for a session, which his Lordship looks forward to as one of unexampled difficulty, will make him seek for new strength in an appeal to the English constituencies until he sees his way better through the Irish difficulty. If all be well in that quarter, if the Government entertain no doubt whatever that it is supported by English opinion, why is the Government obliged to announce beforehand that it cannot escape the "unusual difficulties" of the coming Session by the constitutional expedient of a dissolution which will quell the antagonistic parties who render the position of the Ministry full of peril? In the midst of Homeric vaunting Lord Salisbury admits that the situation of the Ministry will be precarious in the House of Commons, but that it will be better to face that known danger than to run the hazard of a General Election. The confidence felt by the Government in the revival of trade will scarcely be shared by the Fair Traders, who at the Oxford Conference declared that the prospect was one which grows more and more alarming under the existing fiscal conditions. That there has been a revival of certain branches of trade we have not had to wait for Lord Salisbury's speech to discover, but the general revival which has been promised so often for years past cannot be looked for while the Foreign and Colonial markets are being more and more cut of by protective duties from the British manufacturer. Canada has within the last few months imposed newly prohibitive duties on English iron and steel, and this is but one instance of the tendency to apply the machinery of protection to the detriment of British trade. Under such circumstances the parade of confidence that a general revival of trade will take place before long must be intended to satisfy Mr. Howard Vincent and those whom he represents that things will mend if they only keep quiet a little longer. The improvement in the European situation is of course noted with satisfaction, but the ominous reference to the possibility that war may burst unawares on Europe makes this reassuring reference as qualified as are those vouchsafed in regard to the other topics dwelt upon. In Abyssinia war between Italy and the Negus, both our allies, is stated to be inevitable. It is difficult to understand the necessity of attributing to misguided counsels the refusal of King John to act on the proposal submitted to him by Mr. Portal to surrender territory to his enemy as a salve to the honour of the aggressor. King John took the only course open to him, unless he was willing to abandon the Abyssinians without a struggle to the Italians who have installed themselves at Massowah with professions of a desire to live at amity with the Abyssinians. The occupation of a portion of Abyssinian territory by an Italian force would, if unresisted, have involved the subjugation of the rest of Abyssinia as a matter of course. The Italians will [illegible] the cost of exacting reparation to wounded honour a grievous augmentation of the financial troubles now threatening the Peninsula. Had Mr. Portal's mission been directed to accomplish a reasonable accommodation between the two parties to this unfortunate quarrel the conflict, which is now regarded by Lord Salisbury as inevitable, would probably have been averted.

THE suggestion which a Calcutta daily paper has thought proper to make, that the information recently given in the *Bombay Gazette* relative to the expected extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway was supplied by Sir Theodore Hope is absolutely devoid of foundation. So far as we are aware the ex-chief of the Public Works Department has never made any reference whatever to that subject; our information was derived from quite a different source.

THE Maharaja of Mysore arrived at Benares from Calcutta on Wednesday. His Highness is staying with the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

MR. E. B. PEACOCK, Chief Secretary to [illegible] ment in Bengal, has been granted furlough [illegible] months.

MR. MACKWORTH YOUNG has taken charge [illegible] Home Secretariat of the Government of [illegible] Mr. A. P. MacDonnell being a passenger [illegible] yesterday's mail steamer.

MR. GIRDLESTONE, Resident in Nepal, [illegible] sent on a visit to Calcutta, presumably to [illegible] with the Foreign Office on the present state [illegible] in the realm.

THE visit of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards to Calcutta is not specially connected [illegible] public matters, although there may be [illegible] rison of notes on the subject of the [illegible]

THE letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, dated [illegible] the subject of the method of producing [illegible] has not yet come up for consideration.

THE work at the Kidderpore Docks is [illegible] steadily. Considerable additions were [illegible] walls of the basins during the past month [illegible] of nearly 10,000 labourers being [illegible] on the works.

FROM the last *Jaridd* we learn [illegible] Hisam-ul-mulk Khan-i-Khanan Baha[illegible] appointed to the seat in His Highness [illegible] Council of State rendered vacant by [illegible] the late Nawab Shamsh[illegible] Jung Baha[illegible]

THERE is no further news [illegible] Sikkim [illegible] report that the Raja has returned [illegible] Thibetan territory is not yet confirmed. It is certain, however, that Tumlung is crowded with [illegible] roughs from the frontier, and that the people [illegible] in a state of alarm.

PRINCE JAMAN KADIR MIRZA MAHOMED WA[illegible] ALI BAHADUR OF OUDH, of Garden Reach, has [illegible] a donation to the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Circular Road, Calcutta, and writes that he hopes the donation will be accepted "to mark the occasion of her Excellency's visit to an institution which he considers one of the greatest boons conferred on the women of Calcutta."

A PRIVATE letter received in Bombay gives particulars of the capture of Boh Peine, in Upper Burma, telegraphic intimation of which has already been published. It appears that eighty of [illegible] Karen police, under Mr. [illegible] Kiernander, their commandant, went out in search of the Boh. A[illegible] a smart encounter with his men, who numbered three hundred, they captured Boh Peine. A rescue was then attempted, and the Boh would have [illegible] have escaped had it not been for Mr. Kiernander's intervention. A ball lodged in the head of [illegible] Boh brought his career to an end. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for his capture, and it is expected that the Karens will receive the amount although they were unable to take him alive.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that one of the two superintendent nurses about to be appointed [illegible] the India Office for inaugurating a system of [illegible] ing in Indian army hospitals will be Miss [illegible] rine Loch, daughter of the late Mr. Geo[illegible] Q.C., the well-known and respected agent [illegible] Duke of Sutherland and sometime M.P. for [illegible] and niece to Sir Henry Loch, Governor of V[illegible] Miss Loch is at present head of the nursing [illegible] blishment of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, [illegible]

IN June 1883, the Government of India, in reply to an application from the Agent of the Madras Railway to send Home to his Board of Directors for compliance an indent for R[illegible] worth of apparatus necessary to conduct [illegible] ments in lighting the Central Station and [illegible] ger carriages by electricity, remarked that [illegible] were of opinion that any experiments conducted at Madras would be at least but a repetition of experiments made, or being made, on a large scale in England and elsewhere, and that the introduction of the electric light in the Madras R[illegible] might be deferred until some satisfactory [illegible] has been adopted on some of the [illegible] More than three years having elapsed, and lighting by electricity of station buildings [illegible] passenger trains having proved a success on [illegible] railways, it has been decided to adopt the electricity on the Madras Railway shortly [illegible] for this purpose a provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in the Budget for the coming official year.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. L. HACKETT was [illegible] Tuesday morning to attend a dispensary case [illegible] Madras Hospital for Women and Children. A woman who has just returned from the Ma[illegible] and who was known to possess money, ha[illegible] brutally assaulted by some man mostly at [illegible] In the opinion of Surgeon-Major Hackett the ruffian in question must have used either a knife or a hatchet. He split her cheek [illegible] the right side fracturing the facial bones [illegible] a second blow he split open her [illegible] eyelid—exposing the eyeball. Another [illegible] most severed the woman's right hand, and a [illegible] completely severed her left hand above the [illegible] The unfortunate woman's deposition was taken [illegible] Mr. Scharlieb, Presidency Magistrate. Surgeon-Major Hackett found it necessary to amputate [illegible] woman's forearm; and we are glad to learn she is going on as well as can be expected under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that the ruffianly assailant will soon be in the hands of the police.

AN appeal case came before the High Court, Calcutta early this week in which the appellant was Mr. Edward Arthur Sims, manager of [illegible] Burriapore Indigo Factory, who on the 15th November last was convicted by the officiating Joint Magistrate of Mozufferpore of criminal trespass in [illegible] different cases, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in each case. The complainants were [illegible] of a factory of which Mr. Sims was manager. [illegible] defence in the case was that these ryots, [illegible] several others, had relinquished the holdings [illegible] Bysakh last, in consequence of which he had [illegible] tivated indigo on these holdings, and again [illegible] October last went to plough the land and [illegible] ready for cultivation. On this [illegible] the ryots objected, and subsequently complained of [illegible] ploughing up of the land. The Magistrate held that Mr. Sims used no criminal force, and that the complainants offered no opposition or objection [illegible] Mr. Sims going on ploughing. [illegible] he having gone with a hundred men and ploughs must have done so for the purpose of intimidation and annoyance. The counsel for Mr. Sims pleaded that he acted in good faith. The High Court reserved judgment.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The following fuller details of Lord Salisbury's speech at Liverpool has been received :—

His Lordship said that the cloud that enshrouded Ireland was now slowly lifting, and the people were gradually learning that the will of Great Britain was not to be shaken nor trifled with.

He was confident, he said, that a revival of trade, generally, would take place before long.

The position of the Government during the next Session of Parliament would be one of unusual difficulty, owing to the antagonistic state of political parties, and his Lordship hinted that no dissolution of Parliament would take place, pending the development of the result of the measures laid down to be carried out in Ireland.

The situation in Europe had improved, and he foresaw peace in the immediate future, though the permanence of that state of peace could not be assured.

He deplored the now inevitable conflict between Italy and Abyssinia, and highly eulogised the mission of peace to King John under Mr. Portal, which had been conducted with much sagacity and courage, and its failure was due solely to misguided counsels which had influenced the Negus; but he hoped Italy would show due moderation when her wounded honour had been satisfied.

THE HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE

SAN REMO, JAN. 12.

The latest news of the state of the Crown Prince is encouraging. His Royal Highness is progressing very favourably, and the swelling in the throat is rapidly disappearing.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

REDUCTION OF WAR EXPENDITURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 13.

In his report on the Budget for 1888, the Finance Minister states that the expenditure on War will be reduced in conformity with Russia's pacific policy.

RETURN OF THE AHMEDNAGAR DELEGATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 13.

The delegates were received back to-day with great *eclat* at a large public meeting held at the instance of the local Sarwajanik Subha. Resolutions were passed, thanking the Madras Reception Committee for the attention paid to the delegates. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here last evening.

ADEN, JAN. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ...	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	[illegible]
3½ per cent. do ...	74½
per cent. Consols for account ...	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...	104⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes ...	107½
Bar Silver ...	44 7-16
Chartered Bank Shares ...	£23-10
Do. Mercantile Shares ...	£19-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares ...	£51-0

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,400,000 ; increase £200,000 ; public deposits, £5,400,000 ; decrease 1,400,000 ; other deposits £25,100,000 ; increase £1,700,000 ; other securities, £19,000,000 ; decrease £300,000 ; notes and gold, £12,300,000 ; increase £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line from Moulmein to Bangkok right—Cable Bahia to Jane [illegible] interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS

THURSDAY NIGHT, Jan. 12.

10 p.m. ...	72·7

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

6 a.m. ...	68·6
10 a.m. ...	73·7
2 p.m. ...	78·9
4 p.m. ...	78·7

INDIAN cigars and tobacco were brought prominently under the attention of visitors to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and of the former some 66,000 were disposed of by sale. "This considerable sale," write the official agents, "served to introduce Indian cigars to numbers of people who had never before tried them, and we have reason to believe that, as a result, tobacconists throughout the country are dealing much more largely in Indian cigars."

THERE is some trouble about schools in Turkey. The Sublime Porte is about to issue an irade which will seriously interfere with every foreign school in the kingdom. All instruction is to be carried on through the medium of the Turkish language. No religion is to be taught save the doctrines of the Koran. All schools are to be open to inspection by Turkish officials ; none will be licensed unless the books used and the teachers appointed are approved by an Education Department. It is unlikely that the advancement of learning will be promoted by the new regulations ; and if they are acted on, the missionaries and other foreigners who have started schools in the Sultan's dominions will be put to considerable inconvenience. The American Minister, at Constantinople is preparing, it is said, to oppose the measure warmly. If the proposed law is carried into force the threatens, we are told, to advise all American schoolmasters in Turkey—and there are a good many of them—to ignore it. This seems rather a strong measure ; and even admitting that the irade is contrary to the Berlin Treaty, there might be simpler ways of getting over the difficulty.

THE Arabian coffee crop having partially failed, the demand for the Indian berry is become very brisk. Reports from the Wynaad state that the Moplahs thereabout are offering high prices for tails, cherry, and mere sweepings which, it is supposed in a revolving course, will find their way to Arabia to be ticketed and labelled as the "Best Mocha Coffee." In the very home of coffee itself the berry is being sold at Rs. 1 the seer, and Rs.2,000 worth of refuse was bought up locally a few days ago. A good time, therefore, is setting in for our friends the planters, although they like all high organisms have parasites that prey upon them. But there is a condition in the trade of the coffee thief which very much favours the chances of detection. The result of his depredations from the nature of the case must consist of unripe as well as ripe berries, and it requires some ten days or a fortnight to mature and brown the former. As the possession of green beans is more than *prima facie* proof of guilt it ought no to be difficult to render the occupation of these gentlemen a very hazardous one. But they are not without resource, as the appearance of maturity can be induced by steaming the new coffee and drying it as quickly as possible.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.

WE are again keeping festival, again making merry, though it is not another model royal pageant, but the old, old anniversary, whose origin has been almost forgotten in its nationalization as an English holiday—the jubilee that angels sung in Bethlehem two thousand years ago, and that we still celebrate with carols, with music, with much handshaking and kissing, and cheerful and noisy greetings ; with lamps and garlands, and vast slaughter of birds and beasts, and consumption of puddings and mince pies, and a great drinking of healths, and with the thousand other delightful things that are supposed to promote peace on earth and goodwill towards men. And though the death-rate of London may somewhat increase, though the mortality, unless amongst the seasoned vessels, may be suddenly raised, and our doctors' accounts and apothecaries' bills be all the heavier for the great annual jollification ; the professional discretion of doctor and apothecary in silently furnishing their bill, and the constitutional laboriousness of the Registrar-General in furnishing his statistics, combine to prevent that logical analysis of cause and effect, which would be natural under the circumstances ; so we go on from year to year in beautiful ignorance that we over eat and over-drink and over-do ourselves in our praiseworthy effort to keep a Merry Christmas. But this cold blood moralizing is unsuited to a people whose ancestry have gorged an ox whole, whose kings have succumbed to a feast of lampreys, whose dukes have perished in the vain attempt to drown their sorrows in anything less capacious than a butt of Malmsey. We, too, must feast luxuriously as becomes our descent, and command all the world's markets to supplement our own. Precocious fruits, potatoes, rhubarb and green-peas ; turkeys from Italy and beef from Aberdeen ; ice from the North to kill the heat of Southern spices ; everything we fancy, and everything in plenty.

* * *

And so our streets become a full blown fairyland, with their glory of tapers and lanterns, booths and pictures, festoons of flowers and ribbons, gossamers and velvets, fruits and sweetmeats lining the way ; the very butchers' shops made beautiful with hundreds of fat beasts, decked with flowers and fluttering ribbons and strings of pearls, and even a dash of something like the pearl powder affected by the over ruddy belle. And so with the poulterers whose house fronts from cellar to roof are variegated with the plumage of birds slaughtered to make this London holiday. There are pillars wreathed with larks, chains of puffy pigeons, and here and there a grotesque group of wild duck, ridden by gallant plover, who restrain their palfreys' flight by pretty bridles of pink and blue ribbon.

* * *

Looking at this wondrous display with the eye of the simple minded stranger one would say : This great people apparently never read a book but once a year ; these amiable children never nurse a doll or whip a top but at the annual festival ; these economic housewives never buy a broom, a candle, or even a watercan, except on the occasion of national rejoicings, else why this unusual enthusiasm. These pretty women, too, abjure the frivolities of bonnets, mantles and twenty-four button gloves except under mandate of a jubilant government ; above all, this ascetic nation, like the Carthusian brethren, never breaks its vow of fleshly abstinence but at the Christmastide ; never relaxes its severity of blue ribbonism but on the one great festival ; never frequents the theatre, the concert-room or the hippodrome, or does anything towards the enlivenment of life except, perhaps, like the brothers of the Grande Chartreuse, digging its own graves by the light of the frosty moon. This is the only way to account for the wild hurry after food and raiment ; this is the why and wherefore of the great massacre of birds, beasts and fishes ; this great Christmas outburst of enthusiasm in buying and selling is the result of a year's privation of all the luxuries of life, the rush of a famished people at the sight of plenty.

* * *

Well perhaps so. It is hard to account for it otherwise. Perhaps, we never get enough to eat all the year through ; perhaps we are starving, though we do not look a bit like it. There is one thing certain, at any rate, and that is, however remiss we may at other times be in imitating our great predecessors, the Williams, Henrys and Clarences of England, at Christmas we do our best, and generally succeed too, like them, in eating enough and to spare.

* * *

On Wednesday we went to see "Siberia" at the Princess's, a very thrilling play and full of intensely high strung situations, in which Miss Grace Hawthorne, who plays the part of Sara, the heroine, attracts the sympathy and admiration of her audience. It is the well-known tale of suspected Nihilism and Russian tyranny, ending in the banishment to the Siberian mines. There is the burning of the Jewish quarter in a Russian town by an infuriated mob of so-called Christians, and the cruel death of the heroine's old father, which she revenges by stabbing his assailant, an insolent Russian noble in disguise, who has made unacceptable love to Marie, her younger sister, whom he eventually carries off to his palace. Miss Mary Rorke, as Marie, mad from sorrow and shock, is plaintive and touching in her acting ; and the meeting of the sisters when Sara is condemned to exile is full of dignified pathos. There is a very heart-rending scene in front of the old Russian Church, when the bell tolls at intervals to announce the departure of the captives, noble and peasant, old and young, men, women and children, with their harsh escort of soldiery. One by one the old priest leads in the friends who have come to say good-bye, and takes them kindly away when the limit of the interview is passed. Then the sorrowful train of exiles moves on out of sight, one sympathising friend only with them, a Nihilist soldier and lover of Sara's, who has managed at the last moment to exchange into the corps of the exile's guard. When at length maddened by the cruelty and tyranny of the commanding officers this soldier strikes the blow that achieves his friend's freedom, the little band has been reduced by hunger and misery to two or three, who with him and Sara escape to Odessa and embark for the new world of liberty. The dreary landscape of Siberia is represented with chilly realism ; the frozen lakes, the perished trees, even the falling snow make the picture as truly miserable as is necessary.

* * *

For those who do not object to being harrowed, "Siberia" is an interesting play, and perhaps it is well for all of us even that our unimaginative English minds should be made to realize the horrors that less happy nations in their government are made to endure. The picturesque costumes of the peasants in the market place, the women knitting and gossipping at their fruit and flower stalls, the children romping and the boys and girls making love, leave a pleasant impression of brightness and beauty in spite of the sad details of the story. Miss Mary Rorke's simple dress of sage green, with vandykes of terra cotta turned up on the hem, and a chemisette of thin muslin under a bodice with shoulder straps continued to the belt, was charming ; so was Sara's dress of white and dark green made much the same and with a large white cloak and Capuchin hood, lined with the rich dark green. A princess who dropped down in one scene rather by hazard, I think, for the sake of artistic effect, as she had absolutely nothing to do with the play but to say she was tired by her long journey and should retire to her apartment, had a beautiful travelling costume of salmon pink and brown. The drapery of the dress was in one piece from throat to foot, and was softly tucked up at the waist and then gathered up in broad folds at each side to the middle of the back. It is almost inexplicable, but it was managed somehow after the plan of the diagonally cut skirts which are now worn, and the effect was very uncommon and graceful. The cloak of rich brown was lined with salmon pink and trimmed with fur, such as few but Russian princesses can indulge in. The hat, one of the new large audacious shapes, with a turn up in some unexpected place, had bows of broad brown silk shewing a pink lining, and long brown feathers falling over the brim. Being successful in producing a pleasing effect on our minds, we can excuse her for being thrown in as a fill gap or appendage to a scene which should have been striking but was not. It is not a good sign of a play to need such padding, but on the whole "Siberia" went off very well. The men's parts were well supported, and though one's ear was occasionally jarred by the vile pronunciation of the French names, Marie, which suggested not a French-speaking Russian girl but a New Zealand Maori, and Sara, which was said like "Sorra" of the poor unlettered Celt. There was also a suspicion of the supposed Irish misuse of me and my in the apostrophe of the Nihilist soldier to his country "O Russia ! me cradle and me grave," which a Russian, who is naturally a perfect linguist, would never have made.

* * *

"Editha's Burglar" is a pretty little piece that precedes "Siberia," and in which Miss Gracie Murielle acts Editha, a dauntless young person of seven years of age, who, having been undressed and put to bed by her papa, returns to the sitting room and finds a burglar in possession. She begs of him not to be frightened, as she is all alone, and she certainly does not look very terrific in her nightdress and sleeping socks, and touzzled head of curls, so the burglar acts on the advice which she gives him in her clear childish treble "If you must burgle, Mr. Burglar, please do it quietly, and do not wake my sick mamma." He packs up everything with her help at finding the valuables that are stowed away ; finally, he takes her own little trinkets, watch and bangles and her other mamma's locket, at parting which she frets a little, but is reconciled when she is promised to have the photograph back. The burglar discovers his dead wife's likeness in the locket, recognizes the child as his own, and is found petting her when her supposed father returns after having been out to the post. The play ends up, of course, with the reformation of the burglar, who has been unfortunate and unsuccessful, and so has lapsed into evil ways, and Editha is taken back to bed, saying "Good night, Mr. Burglar, good night."

* * *

The house was full of children home for the holidays who had been brought to see the little girl actress, who is really wonderfully good in her small way. I daresay it will give many boys and girls an impetus in the showing off line, which will be acceptable to parents who have hitherto groaned at the impracticability of making their youngsters do anything but their worst on special occasions. At the same time it is a comfort to think that this poor child will soon outgrow the part she plays, and that her further experiences of theatrical life will be deferred until she is old enough to choose it of her own accord professionally.

* * *

Talking of theatres reminds me of the Divine Sarah, who has been revolutionizing Parisian fashions by her charming dresses in "la Tosca." Already the short-waisted gowns of the Consulate are making their appearance here. At a *soiree* lately, I saw a peculiar dress, which reminded me of pictures of our grandmother's youth. A white satin underskirt, with a leather coloured silk rep overcoat or dress, I do not know what to call it. It was cut away at the high waist line to show the front of the petticoat, and had buttons of the size of half-a-crown. More remarkable than beautiful to my mind, but beauty is not everything now-a-days.

* * *

The hair, too, has had a rise in the world as well as the waist. Instead of seeing a woman through the hazy tangle of curly fringe, there is a white expanse of forehead permitted to be shown under a wavy precipice of high overhanging locks, and distinction, if desired, may be given by adding an explosive looking aigrette or bunch of pointed stiff ribbons. I do not like these little attractions added ; they are too suggestive of the decorations of the nut brown squaw.

* * *

There are pretty new feather fans a good deal used now, which have appeared since Millais' picture of Portia came out in one of our Christmas annuals, but a prettier style is made altogether of flowers, orange blossoms for a bride, chrysanthemums or lilies laid on a light wire frame, covered with tulle to suit the colour of the dress, and tied with a knot of ribbon. Golden brown chrysanthemums, covered with yellow tulle and tied with two shades of ribbon to match, were worn by a lady in a soft browny gold silk and tulle at the *soiree* last week, and it looked very fascinating.

* * *

At the Irish Industries House, 43, Wigmore Street there is an exhibition of work done by the peasants of Donegal and some of the poor ladies. There are lovely curtains, embroidered in the Celtic interlaced design, and some in the pattern which looked so remarkably beautiful on the train and petticoat which Mrs. Ernest Harte, the promoter of the scheme, wore at one of the Queen's Jubilee receptions. Besides embroidery, there is exquisitely neat underlinen for sale at remarkably low prices, and there are tweeds, flannels, socks, gloves, and rugs of wool, home-spun and home-dyed, and guaranteed to last almost to infinity, or, at least, to such infinitude as the shape, size and fashion of a garment would permit.

* * *

The Verestschagin Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery will be succeeded by an exhibition of earlier English art for which the Queen will lend two of her celebrated pictures by Hogarth, the picture of the Mall and the portrait of David Garrick and his wife. At the Royal Academy the usual winter exhibition of old masters will soon open. There will also be a collection of Della Robbia ware and Florentine sculpture on view.

* * *

The Dublin Art Club has a good show of pictures in the gallery of the Leinster Hall, Molesworth Street, which has been specially re-decorated for the occasion in pale pink-toned terra cotta with a classically draped frieze and portiere of the same colour. As the pictures are not too many for the room, it has been possible to give each a margin of terra cotta background which greatly enhances the effect. There are some charming bits by Waterlow, R. W. S.; Hayes, R. W. S.; N. Hone, R. H. A., and B. McGuinness, and contributions from all the younger talent of Ireland as well.

* * *

In the notices of the *Literary World* I see that a paper, called the *Grumbler*, has at length been started to meet the wants of our much-to-be-pitied public. Strange to relate its first number had to be padded with foreign matter for the lack of sufficient to say on [illegible] subject, *viz.*, our grievances.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree.

472-87—Mirza H K—Juggonnath Dewji vs Dewji Poonji—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

784-87—Mansukial and D—Damodhur Eswardas vs P A Misquitta and others—Balkrishna and D—Part heard.

[illegible]30-87—Wadia and G—Haji Jackaria Cummoo and others vs Haji Vydina Cassum and others—Tobin and B, and Jefferson, B and D.

[illegible]94-87—Mansukial and D—Jeya Visram vs Ludha Cullian—Jefferson, B and D.

[illegible]96-87—Pestonji and R—Raichand Khooshal and another vs Mohunlal and another—T A Blandhoji Pestonji Taback vs

[illegible]01-87—J C Cantwell Carnac and others—Ardesir, L Hud D and Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

183-87—Balkrishna and D—Shantubai vs Mungesh Ramchandra and others—Janardhen G, and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

[illegible]26-87—Crawford and B—Munji Cassiram vs Sha Gopaldas Govindas.

[illegible]16-87—Balkrishna and D—Hiranund Vissondas vs Tar Mahomed Tyab and others.

[illegible]30-87—Macfarlane E and H—Haji Maloo Abdoola vs. Haji Haroon Mahomed—Payne G and S.

[illegible]88-87—Jefferson B and D—Chutra Gocul and others vs.—C Coles.

For investigation of pauperism.

[illegible]-87—In person—Narayen Sonaji Chowan and another vs Raghunath Crastnaji Patel and another—J C Cama.

[illegible]-87—In person—Dhurrumsey Cullianji vs Amrutlal Kalidas—Tyabji and D.

[illegible]-87—Payne G and S—Harnath Roopaji and others vs Sha Jaisinghbhai Nemchandbhai.

[illegible]6-87—In person—Fazel Merally Rahimbhoy vs Saboor Sheriff.

THERE is a table in the *Times* which shows the enormous rapidity with which the gold "boom" in the Transvaal and Swaziland has developed. Four years ago gold was hardly heard of in South Africa, though it was known that there were old deposits in some of the Native States. Now there are no fewer than ninety companies mining, or trying to mine, for gold in the Transvaal and Swaziland, and their paid-up capital amounts to nearly five million pounds sterling, of which a large proportion has been subscribed in London. This matches the early records of New South Wales and Victoria. It remains to be seen whether the African gold-fields will attract population and industry as largely as those of Australia.

THE *Deccan Times* reports another examination fraud. It says :—An examination in Urdu for candidates was held in the Medical School in the last week of December by an assistant in the City High School. It is reported that, when the results were sent through the office of the Director of Public Instruction, somebody in the office destroyed the originals sent by the examiner and sent others in their stead. There was a great confusion in the school on the day when the forged results were read out, because some of the successful boys, who were informed by the examiner himself at the close of the examination, that they had passed, happened to fail according to this result. The results read before the boys according to the examiner's list and those according to the list formally sent from the Director's office were not consistent with each other, inasmuch as boys passing in the former were shown to have failed in the latter and *vice versa*. This matter was reported to Mr. Syed Hussain Bilgrami, whose suspicion that the perpetrator must be in his office was strengthened by the fact that the copies of results kept in the office were also found missing. Upon this charge of forgery, one K. Subramania Iyer, a clerk who left the Educational Office when these things were being committed, to take employment under Mr. Lakhuman, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Southern Division, was apprehended. He is kept in confinement by the Nizam's Police. We are informed that he will be brought up shortly before Mr. Syed Hussain, for trial and examination concerning this departmental misdemeanour.

TRUSSES, Bandages, Ladies' Belts, etc. of approved patterns and superior qualities.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REJOICINGS AT GONDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, JAN. 10.

THE elevation of Gondal to the rank of a first-class State in Kathiawar is a marked event in the history of the Province. It is a fitting recognition on the part of the Paramount Power of the just claims of a tributary State, which has in the last decade and-a-half made a marvellously rapid advance in the cause of progress and good government. The several British officers entrusted from time to time with the management of the State while the Chief was a minor have contributed greatly to its general prosperity, and the present ruler, with tact and ability all his own, does not only continue the liberal policy of his predecessors, but has the wisdom to thoroughly identify himself with the best interests of his people. With a view to fit himself for the onerous duties of his position he has taken good care to expand his mind by all possible means. He has natural aptitude for administrative work, and is turning to good account the very rare educational advantages he possesses. The Government deserves credit for its wise discrimination in assigning a proper political status to his Principality. The honour done to the State is fully appreciated by all concerned. The 1st of January, on which the announcement was gazetted, was celebrated in Gondal as a day of very great rejoicing. The Palace and its approaches were beautifully lighted, and joy was pourtrayed on every face. A grand durbar, the like of which had never taken place within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, was held in the evening in honour of the occasion. His Highness, accompanied by his Dewan, arrived at 7 p.m., the State band playing the National Anthem. The Durbar Hall was full to overflowing, and all rose when his Highness entered. The Dewan, Mr. Besanji Merwanji, in opening the proceeding, said :—

Your Highness,—In addition to my New Year's day greetings, I beg to offer your Highness, on behalf of your Bhayads, Girasias, Jivaidars, officers, servants, and ryots, my warmest and respectful congratulations on this State being raised to the rank of a first-class State in the fourth year of your worthy career as a ruler. [illegible] has gladdened the hearts not only of your people, but of your numerous friends outside the precincts of your State. The past year will be a memorable one in the annals of Gondal. Your residence in a well-known country like Scotland for a long time to quench your thirst for knowledge, your safe return home, the acquisition of the high degree of LL.D., chiefly reserved for men distinguished in the republic of letters, the bestowal of the order of K.C.I.E. by her Majesty's own hands, the inauguration of the great public undertaking like the Dhoraji-Porbandar Railway, and, last but not least, the recognition of Gondal as a first-class State in Kathiawar—these and such other events deserve to be written in letters of gold. We are most agreeably surprised to notice that all these events should happen in the course of one short year, which will henceforward be remembered as the year of Jubilation in Gondal. "Improve the place you sit upon" is an old precept, and your Highness has followed it up in your own case, for you have enhanced the honour and glory of your gadi to the extreme gratification of your people. The gadi was first planted by your brave ancestor Kumbhoji [illegible] it grew into an extensive tree in the time of the most enterprising warrior chief, Kumbhoji II. ; it blossomed under the fostering care of the successive able British officers who had the management of the State during your minority ; and, happy to say, in your own time it began to fructify for the benefits of thousands living under its benign shade. We sincerely pray to the Almighty Sovereign of the whole Universe that by His grace your subjects may long enjoy the fruits of your good government, may you satisfy their wants, may the glory of your kingdom never fade, and may you live long to rule your subjects well."

To the above address his Highness the Thakore Saheb gave an appropriate reply to the following effect :—

Dewan Saheb,—I think the last part of your speech deserves my first thanks. It is my earnest desire to act up to the wishes therein expressed, and therefore I can join with you in your prayer all the more gladly. I am exceedingly pleased to see my State promoted to the first-class, and if any one be entitled to your congratulations, it is the State and not I. The tree alluded to in your speech was not perhaps in its right place. Happily it has now secured a first-class position, and my only gratification is that this happens during my administration. I thank you for the personal compliments you pay me, though I must say I do not deserve them. It is the duty of a ruler to make his people happy, to redress their grievances, to increase their national greatness, and to develop the resources of the country. If the slightest effort is made in this direction, it is nothing more than the fulfilment of an obligation. In my humble efforts I shall fully rely on your valuable assistance in the future as I have done in the past. I have had ample opportunities of being acquainted with your ability, probity, and working habits. The activity you displayed in the administration of the State during my long absence in Europe has given me very great satisfaction. I do not like the policy of increasing the State revenue by oppressive measures. I would rather sacrifice a part of the income if by so doing the people become more happy and prosperous. This I try to do on very suitable occasions. In memory of the present joyful occasion, I wish to make certain concessions to my subjects [illegible] announce them here. In conclusion, I must express my thanks to you as well as to my Bhayads, Girasias, Jivaidars, officers, servants, and ryots for your congratulations.

At the close of his Highness' speech the Dewan Saheb read a long list of concessions above referred to, which may be briefly summarised as under :—

1. Abolition of house-tax in all Khalsa villages which are wholly owned by the Durbar, and also in such of the Giras, Jivai, Devasthan, Dharmada, and Phirati villages as pay house-tax to the Durbar alone.

2. Abolition of water-tax in all villages as above.

3. Grant of right of ownership of all houses, shops, vadas, &c., in all villages as above, to present holders from whom house-tax was levied.

4. Grant of right of ownership of all houses, shops, vadas, &c., in all villages as above described, to present holders who were exempt from payment of house-tax, belonging as they did to mendicant classes, such as Brahmins, &c., warrior classes, such servant classes, such as dhobbies, &c., as also to the Jivaidars in such villages.

5. Grant of right of ownership of all houses, &c., to such classes of people in the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji, and Upleta, as did not possess it hitherto.

6. Until further orders a fee of 12½ and 25 per cent. to be payable to the Durbar on registration respectively of all mortgage and sale deeds of all property released by the Durbar as above. The fee of 28 and 33 per cent. hitherto levied on such deeds in respect of certain properties in the villages of Bhayavadar and Mortimarad also to be reduced to the same scale.

7. All properties which are released by the Durbar as above, and of which the right of ownership is now transferred to the holders, to be henceforward alienable by sale, mortgage, gift, will, &c., and to be liable to the processes of the civil courts for the execution of decrees, &c.

8. All merchants and unauthorized occupations of lands, houses, vadas, &c., by the cultivators, not to be disturbed in cases where the encroachments or unauthorized occupations are more than twenty years old.

9. Abolition of the levy of Mandvi dues from cultivators of Jivaidar's Kher-Khed lands.

10. Grant of rewards equal to one month's pay to all servants of the State in all departments.

The above announcement was received with the greatest satisfaction and applause. They are important concessions, and will give an amount of convenience and facilities to the people. The liberality of the measures was gratefully acknowledged in enthusiastic language by the representatives of the different classes. A local poet recited complimentary verses specially composed for the occasion.

After distribution of sugar and pan-supari, the Durbar was brought to a close.

IT appears that the new Christian recruits in the Caucasus will be formed into four rifle battalions, two of them reserves ; and will be quartered in the Caucasus itself. The *Novoe Vremya* objects to this arrangement, and thinks it would conduce more directly to the Russification of the country were they put on the same footing as other imperial troops. They might be suitably garrisoned, the writer thinks, in Turkistan and the Odessa military circle ; the climate of these regions being in every way what they are accustomed to. The *Novoe Vremya* does not believe, however, that conscription can be extended just at present to all the Mahomedan population of the Caucasus. Religious fanaticism is the obstacle. For the same reasons this paper objects to the formation of *sotnias* of Turkoman cavalry in Central Asia ; for these Turkomans are the very men, it says, who fought against the Russians only a few years ago at Geok Tepe. Nevertheless a Turkoman corps has been raised at Merv, where there was recently a grand review of three thousand of these new troops.

LATEST Burma telegrams bring very satisfactory accounts of the progress of operations in the Yaw country, which is the principal scene of military activity for the time being. One of the centre columns, Colonel Gatacre's, has penetrated into Gangaw, and the road is so far open that Sir Robert Low has been able to start for that distant point himself in order to direct further movements. The column which was to move parallel with Colonel Gatacre from the Irrawaddy to Gangaw has fallen in with a disturbed piece of country and has been detained in consequence, though it would not appear to have met with any opposition worth talking of. The southern column also [illegible] disturbances, is working up towards [illegible] which place it will join hands with the others. Various minor frays and encounters are reported from different parts of the country, the most notable being one in which the police killed a brother of Toke Gyee, the famous dacoit who was shot down last summer with all his band by the [illegible] Lancers. Both Shan columns are reported to be making good progress.

DEPARTURE OF SIR THEODORE HOPE.

SIR THEODORE HOPE, late minister of Public Works under the Government of India, accompanied by Lady Hope, left Bombay by the English mail steamer yesterday. A large number of European and native gentlemen had assembled at the Apollo Bunder to wish them *bon voyage*, among whom were the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., member of Council, Colonel Gordon, Director-General of Railways, Mr. H. Little, Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, the Hon. T. D. Mackenzie, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Messrs. Arthur Crawford, Grattan Geary, E. M. Fulton, Acting Legal Remembrancer, G. A. Kittredge, Father Page, Professor Forest, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mahiputram Rupram, Khimjee Jewa, Javerilal Umiashunker, Krishnamukhram A. Mehta, Dinshaw Ardasir Taleyarkhan, Municipal Commissioner of Baroda, Premchund Roychund, Somnarayen Nandnarayen, K. N. Kabrajee, and several Hindu gentlemen of Surat and other places who had specially come down to meet Sir Theodore Hope in Bombay. Mr. Kaikhosru Hormusjee Alpiewalla, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat, Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee, Honorary Magistrate, Surat, Mr. Virpersad Tapipersad and others had preceded Sir Theodore with a view to meet him on board the mail steamer. Lady Hope, accompanied by Mrs. Adam, drove up to the bunder at 4 p.m., and was followed by Sir Theodore Hope, who was accompanied in another carriage by Mr. E. M. Fulton. Sir Theodore shook hands with the gentlemen present, and conversed with some of them. He and Lady Hope, accompanied by several friends, then got into the Government steam launch Bee, which at once left for the mail steamer amidst the cheers of those present at the bunder.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUT.-COL. C. F. THOMAS, of the Military Accounts Department, has been ordered by the Government of India to proceed to Burma on special duty. His mission is to inquire generally into military expenditure with a view to applying the economic shears wherever possible. He [illegible] Madras for Rangoon this morning in the I. M. S. Clive.

THE *Madras Times* learns that the Finance Committee recently suggested the advisability of amalgamating some of the native military hospitals in that Presidency with a view to bringing them under the Station Hospital system, as had been the case with the hospital of British troops in 1882. The local Government has informed the Supreme Government of the objections raised against the system.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received at the principal military stations from the War Office for important operations to be conducted at night by the regular troops available, and particularly at Aldershot. It is directed that parties of men are to be practised in marching from different rendezvous, so as to concentrate simultaneously at points indicated, the troops being guided by compass bearings and the stars, fairly open country and straight roads being used at first, and subsequently more difficult ground, and roads involving changes of direction. One great object is to accustom officers to preserve communication with flanking bodies and forward and rear posts, and when the training has been sufficiently advanced, attacks and the defence of positions in the dark are to be proceeded with. The whole of the course is to be completed in the winter months, and during March reports are to be sent in showing the progress of this new system of military education.

THE HOMEWARD TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Captain A. D. Fanshawe, leaves Bombay to-day on its homeward voyage with the following passengers :—33 military officers, 13 ladies, 11 children, 806 men, 47 women, and 125 children, belonging to the 2nd battalion of the 67th Hampshire Regiment and other details drawn from the Indian Army. The officers and baggage of the Hampshire Regiment arrived in Bombay yesterday, and the main body of troops are expected to arrive by two troop-trains early this morning from Poona, and will be immediately embarked on board the troopship. This regiment, having served out its time in India, returns home to-day to join its battalion at Winchester. It came out to India in December, 1872, and during the fifteen years that it was out here, it took part in several engagements, chiefly in the Afghan war of 1878-80. The latest engagement it took part in was in Burma, whence it returned in April last year, and since then it had been stationed at Secunderabad, in Camp. Prior to its arrival in Bombay, the battalion in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, marched to Poona [illegible] troops, which number about 400 officers and men, having fallen in at the Army head-quarters, also arrived by two specials at the Sassoon Dock this morning. The following are the names of officers, &c., sailing in the Malabar :—

Col G Baker, Hampshire Regiment.
Surgeon-Major W H and Mrs Climo and two children, Bengal Medical Staff.
Lieutenant-Colonel J E Collins, Hampshire Regiment
Lieutenant-Colonel M C Sexton, Hampshire Regiment.
Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel A J Poole, Hampshire Regiment.
Surgeon-Major O F and Mrs Molloy and two children, Bengal Medical Staff.
Major E H C Braddon, Hampshire Regiment.
Major R E and Mrs Kelsall, Devonshire Regiment.
Major H A Tapp, Hampshire Regiment.
Major Keith, Retired List.
Surgeon W Battie, Medical Staff.
Captain and Mrs T M Maycock, Hampshire Regiment.
Captain A and Mrs Weston and child, 6th Dragoon [illegible]
Captain G A St[illegible], Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Captain H W and Mrs Smith, Hampshire Regiment.
Captain E S Crofts, Hampshire Regiment.
Captain G F Wingfield, 7th Hussars.
Captain D A and Mrs Hamilton, East Kent Regiment.
Captain L A Labalmondiere, R A.
Quarter-master C Morrison, Connaught Rangers.
Lieutenant Lord W. Fitzgerald, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant F H Barton, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant and Adjutant R C B Haking, Hampshire Regiment.
Captain J R Dyas, Hampshire Regiment.
Quarter-master and Mrs E Hampton, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieutenant D J Welsh, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant R H Gill, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieutenant C E Fairthough, Oxfordshire L I.
Lieutenant C H Fenwick, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant C E O'Leary, R A.
Lieutenant W H Irethewy, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieutenant W P Roberts, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieutenant N C Welch, Hampshire Regiment.
Mrs Harward wife of Captain H B Harward and two children, Warwick Regiment.
Mrs Kellie, wife of Surgeon G J Kellie, I M D.
Mrs Bell, wife of Surgeon W H Bell, Medical Staff.
Mrs Synge, wife of Captain F M Synge and child, Cheshire Regiment.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AT SEA.

A SAD occurrence took place on board the M. M. steamer Sindh on December 13 last, when two days out from Colombo. Mr. Krause, a German gentleman, going to Manila, accompanied by his wife and two children, mysteriously disappeared that morning, and the most probable explanation is that he committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea through the stern-port of the saloon. From the time the steamer left Marseilles, Mr. Krause was seen to act strangely, and, it is said, that he seemed to labour under the impression that everyone on board was conspiring against him. On the morning of his disappearance at about half-past eight, he told his wife and children to go below, and proceeded alone into the saloon. He was never seen again by any one on board. At about half-past nine his wife missed him, and though every search was made for him, he was not to be found anywhere. The Captain was at once informed of Mr. Krause's disappearance, but as the steamer was going thirteen knots, it was decided that it was useless to turn back, and the steamer continued her voyage.—*Singapore Free Press.*

BENGAL.

ROBBING A CALCUTTA BARRISTER.—Some time ago a theft was committed in the house of Mr. M. P. Gasper, Barrister, of jewellery to the value of Rs. 1,000. Inspector O. C. Bannerjee, who was deputed to investigate the matter, suspected Mr. Gasper's ayah, whom he arrested. This woman at first denied the theft, but subsequently confessed her guilt, alleging that she had made over the jewellery to a dismissed bearer, with whom she was intimate. The latter, on being questioned, denied all knowledge of the affair. The ayah was placed on her trial last week before the Hon'ble Abdool Jubber, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, who remanded her to jail.—*Indian Daily News.*

DR. DEJONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL in Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes :—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhausting character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the Bill (No. 4 of 1877), to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the city of Bombay has been published. The Committee explain that they have considered the several documents relating to the Bill placed before them, and that on several points Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, has been referred to. Owing to the very numerous alterations which have been made in the original Bill, the Committee have found it impossible to give, in a report of reasonable length, reasons either for rejecting all the proposals of which they have not approved, or for accepting all those which they have adopted. A copy of the re-constructed Bill is appended to the report, the Committee only deal with those alterations which affect matters of principle or of considerable importance. The Committee have decided to employ the term "Council" to designate the large and principal body, and the Corporation is therefore referred to throughout the Bill as the "Municipal Council" and each member of it as a "Councillor." Regarding this change of name, the Committee say :—

The convenience and appropriateness of these designations appear to us to recommend them strongly for adoption, the more so, because they coincide with the designations of similar bodies and of the members of such bodies in other parts of the British empire. We do not attach much weight to the argument that the corresponding body under the present Acts has been known for sixteen years past as "the Municipal Corporation." Sixteen years is but a short period in the life of a city, and as the present legislation aims at a complete Municipal measure which will probably operate for many years to come, the opportunity is a suitable one for re-considering the names which should be permanently assigned to the two bodies who, with the Municipal Commissioner, are entrusted with the administration of that measure. The present Town Council, is and the body which succeeds it will be, nothing more than a working Committee appointed from amongst the members of the superior body, and the designation of "Standing Committee" is, in our opinion, more appropriate to it than that of "Council." The presiding authority of the Standing Committee will be its "Chairman," but, by contradistinction, the Council should, we think, be presided over by a "President."

With regard to the future constitution of the Council, we have retained the increased number of Councillors—72 in all—asked for by the Corporation and already provided for in the Bill, but we have omitted the provision that the Commissioner shall be a member of that body. The Commissioner has not hitherto been a member of the Corporation, and whilst, on the one hand, objections of principle are fairly raised to his being now accorded this position, there seems to us, on the other hand, to be no strong motive, from considerations of utility, for conferring upon him the right of voting and other privileges of full membership.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We approve of the election and appointment of Councillors by the authorities and in the proportions specified in section 5 of the Bill, and see no reason for adopting the suggestion of the Corporation to have no Councillors elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and to give two additional seats to be contested for at ward-elections. In 1884 the Corporation themselves recommended the election of two members by that Chamber (Government Selection No. 178, p. 70,) and it seems to us that two gentlemen elected by the representatives of the commerce of the city will be a desirable addition to the Council.

TRUSTEES.

In section 20, relating to the Municipal Election Roll, we have provided for the recognition of trustees who hold buildings or lands in that capacity. A large amount of property is thus held in the city of Bombay, and it is right that that property should be represented as well as all other property.

THE LIMIT OF MEMBERS.

Future alterations of the number and limits of wards and re-apportionments of the number of Councillors to be returned by each should, we think, be determined, with the sanction of Government, by the Council and not by the Commissioner, and we have altered sub-section (2) of section 25 accordingly. But it will be convenient that the dates of elections should be fixed by the Commissioner who is generally responsible for the management of election-proceedings, and we have, therefore, not adopted the proposal of the Corporation to substitute "the Governor-in-Council" in sub-section (1) of section 23 for "the Commissioner."

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The Corporation have suggested to substitute for clause (*d*) of section 29, which provides for cumulative voting at ward-elections, that each voter shall have one vote only. On this point the Committee are inclined to think that the system of cumulative voting should be given a fair trial and they have, therefore, let the clause stand as it is. At contested justices' elections each voter will, under clause (*c*) of section 30 ; be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there [illegible]

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

In the important section (37) which provides for the regulation of the Council's proceedings we have made several modifications, and we have also struck out section 38, which enacted that no regulation made by the Council for the conduct of their proceedings should be acted upon until it had been approved by the Governor-in-Council. This latter section, it is true, merely re-enacts the existing law, but we are of opinion that the unfettered right of regulating, as they think fit, their proceedings at their own meetings is one which the Council at the present time may justly claim. We think also that a similar right should be conceded to the Standing Committee.

To revert to section 37, we propose to transfer from the Commissioner to the Chairman of the Standing Committee the power of calling meetings of the Council when the President of the latter body is for any cause unable to do so. We have considered, in this connection, the proposal of the Corporation that the Council be empowered to appoint a Deputy Chairman (or, as he would be called in the Bill, a Vice-president), but it has not commended itself to us. It seems to us better that each committee should have its own special chairman.

THE QUESTION OF QUORUM.

We have given much attention to clause (*g*), by which the framers of the Bill proposed to give effect to a suggestion made by Mr. Ollivant in 1882, for the purpose of preventing business of a specially important nature being disposed of at a meeting at which the Council is only represented by a small number of its members, without rendering it necessary that the usual quorum should be fixed at so high a number as to render it difficult to obtain the attendance of sufficient Councillors to constitute a meeting for the despatch of ordinary business. The usual quorum is fixed by clause (*f*) at fifteen, and clause (*g*) would enact that if the Commissioner certifies to the presiding authority of a meeting that any business before it is of special importance, such business shall not be disposed of by that meeting or by any subsequent meeting, unless at least twenty-five Councillors are present. No doubt, the Commissioner would usually be the best judge as to what business is of special importance, but we think it inadvisable, in the interests of the harmonious working of the administration, to place the Commissioner in a position in which he would be able to enforce his own wish or view in opposition to the opinion of a majority of Councillors present at a meeting, and we have therefore determined to omit clause (*g*) from the Bill. The only alternative appears to be to raise the number requisite under clause (*f*) to form a quorum at any meeting of the Council, and we have come to the conclusion that twenty will be a convenient and sufficient quorum for all meetings of that body, whether ordinary or special.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER.

We have added two new clauses to section 37 for the purpose of prescribing the functions of the Commissioner at meetings of the Council. We are unanimously of opinion that the Commissioner should be at liberty to attend the meetings of the Council and a majority of us think that he should attend not merely with the object of taking part in the discussion with the same rights as a Councillor, except that of moving resolutions, as he can do under the present Acts, but also that it should be his duty to assist in and facilitate the disposal of business by the Council by two other means which are described in the new clause.

The executive authority of the Municipality is necessarily possessed of information on almost every subject that can come before the Council, which is either not available to the Councillors or cannot be obtained by them individually without much inquiry and trouble. We propose, in a subsequent section, to enable the Council to require the Commissioner to furnish them with reports and returns when necessary, but such reports and returns cannot supply the want which we have at present in view, namely, that whilst a matter is actually under discussion, Councillors should have placed fully before them correct information regarding material facts and should not be left to form their conclusions upon incorrect or distorted or exaggerated data. A majority of us suggest, therefore that it be held to be the function of the Commissioner, when present at a meeting of the Council, to place before the meeting, at the close of any speech of a Councillor, "correct information as to any material fact, referred to in such speech" and to explain "any matter which appears to him not to have been correctly stated to the meeting."

And, secondly, a majority of us consider that it will be highly advantageous to the Council if in certain cases an exception is permitted to the rule which prevents the Commissioner from moving any resolution at their meetings. Amongst the matters referred to the Council by the Standing Committee, there will always be some of special intricacy, or requiring great knowledge of detail, which no person could explain so thoroughly or accurately as the Commissioner. Members of the Standing Committee will, no doubt, generally prefer that business sent up by them to the Council should be taken charge of in the Council by their Chairman or by one of themselves, and this procedure is obviously such as the Bill should generally encourage. But in such exceptional cases as those we speak of, we think it would be on all hands desirable that the Standing Committee should be able to authorize the Commissioner to take charge of a proposition which has to be moved in the Council.

As the Commissioner is not to be a councillor he cannot be a member of the Standing Committee, and we propose, therefore, to reduce that body to twelve the number of the present Town Council.

FEES TO MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation, without assigning any reason for so radical a change, have proposed to strike out section 51, which authorizes the payment of fees to members of the Standing Committee. Fees have been paid from the first to members of the Town Council, and this payment has secured the anticipated result of punctual attendance and the prompt discharge of the several administrative duties devolving upon that Council. Discontinuance of the payment of fees would, we fear, reverse all this, and, considering the increased duties which our amended Bill will impose upon the Standing Committee, we think this step would be an unwise one.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

With regard to the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, a majority of us are of opinion that the appointment of such a person, if one is to be appointed, should be made by Government. A majority of us are also in favour of the need of such appointment being determined from time to time by Government rather than by the Council, as we consider that the question whether the Commissioner needs the assistance of a Deputy is one which may most fittingly be left to be decided by the Governor in Council, who appoints the Commissioner, and who also will be able, when the pressure of work diminishes and a Deputy is no longer needed, to withdraw his nominee (who, no doubt, would usually be a Government officer of some experience) and re-employ him without difficulty in the service of Government. We think, however, that no such decision should be passed by Government without the Council as well as the Commissioner having been in the first instance consulted, and we have amended section 56 of the Bill in this sense.

THE COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

To section 58 we have added a proviso allowing the salary of the Commissioner, with the approval of the Council, to be raised to a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000. Section 58, as it stood, re-enacted the present law which fixes the maximum amount of the Commissioner's salary at Rs. 2,500 ; but a Commissioner who had served on that salary for some years and whom the Council might be anxious to retain for a further term might be in the difficult position of finding it against his own personal interests to remain, unless his remuneration should be augmented.

THE COMMISSIONER AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We are unable to agree with the proposal of the Corporation to entirely omit sub-section (2) of section 68, which provides that the Commissioner may be an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations, or a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, or may serve on certain committees. None of these positions would be such as to engross any serious portion of the Commissioner's time.

FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Section 65 of the Bill purports to define in general terms the respective functions of the several municipal authorities. We are of opinion that the supreme position of the Council, as the body entrusted with the municipal government of the city, should be more distinctly emphasized than it is in the Bill as introduced, or in the present Acts, and we also disapprove of the latter part of sub-section (2) of section 65 of the Bill as introduced, which vests authority for carrying out the provisions of the Act except when the Act itself otherwise expressly provides, exclusively in the Commissioner. Except in so far as the Act vests executive powers in the Commissioner and his subordinates, the municipal government should, we think, vest in the Council and their delegates, the Standing Committee. But we accept the principle, which is a prominent feature of the present Act *viz.*, that "the entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Act shall be vested in one Commissioner."

THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS.

We have also added two new sections after section 65 to confer upon the Council the right which, we think, they should certainly possess of calling for extracts of proceedings, returns, &c., from the Standing Committee, and for production of records, correspondence, plans, &c., or for returns, reports, &c., from the Commissioner. In the case of the Commissioner, we think it necessary to insert a proviso that compliance with any such requisition shall not be incumbent upon him, when he certifies in writing that compliance would, in his opinion, be prejudicial to the interests of the Council.

But we do not concur in the recommendation of the Corporation to insert one or more new sections in the Bill, rendering it obligatory on the Commissioner to consult, in certain matters, the Executive Engineer or the Executive Health Officer, and, in the event of a difference of opinion between them, to refer the matter to the Standing Committee, and to obey such order as may be passed by that Committee. A strong executive appears to us to be incompatible with weakness of discipline, and we regard with disfavour any proposition which would tend to modify the principle embodied in clause (*b*) of sub-section (3) of section 65, namely, that complete control over the acts and proceedings of all municipal officers and servants should vest in the Commissioner. Otherwise "the entire executive power" will cease to be exercised by the Commissioner and will be shared with him by the Standing Committee. For the same reason we think it very undesirable that the Council or the Standing Committee should be empowered to call for reports or returns from municipal officers direct.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTROLLER.

We have considered the proposal of the Corporation that a section be inserted vesting the appointment of the Municipal Controller in the Council, and enabling [illegible] Controller direct. The officer here described as the Municipal Controller is the head officer in the Account Department under the Commissioner. He is not really a Controller ; that name, under which he has been known of late years, is a misnomer. He is really a Chief Accountant, and we propose that he be known by that designation in the future. We consider that sufficient grounds are not shown for any change, and that as the Commissioner is the authority responsible for the proper keeping of the accounts, it is reasonable that the choice of accountants from the Chief Accountant downwards, should rest with him, and that they should look to him as their head whether for promotion or any other official purpose.

THE CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE.

It is provided in section 66 of the Bill that no municipal authority shall exercise any power which will involve expenditure unless such expenditure is provided for in a budget-grant. Section 115 also distinctly lays down that "no payment of any sum shall be made by the Commissioner out of the municipal fund, unless the expenditure of the same is covered by a current budget-grant." These two sections are quite clear and emphatic, but they are subject to certain exceptions which are specified in sub-section (2) of section 115.

We have dealt with the exceptions of section 115 at considerable length, because it is upon them, principally, that is based the argument that the Bill gives the Council control of the budget in the aggregate merely, but no real power over its detailed working. To us it appears that these exceptions, many of which would be of very rare occurrence, do not practically impair the authority of the Council over the budget at all, and that such exceptions are inevitable in the administration of so large an institution as the Bombay Municipality.

In one respect, however, the Bill does undoubtedly enable the Standing Committee to effect very great changes in the budget, which has been sanctioned by the Council. We refer to section 113, which authorises the Standing Committee, if they think fit, to reduce the amount of a budget-grant, or to make transfers from one budget-grant to another. The Corporation do not propose that the section be altered, but they suggest that the Council be empowered to pass such orders as they think fit with regard to any reduction or transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee. This suggestion we have adopted, but we have thought it expedient to limit the Council's power of intervention to cases in which the amount reduced or transferred exceeds five hundred rupees.

With this rider added to section 113, we are of opinion that the Council will possess as complete a control over the budget, as it is practically possible to give them, and we are unable to concur in the criticism of the Corporation who say that the Council are not to be the judges of what is adequate pecuniary provision ; but, on the contrary, the only judge is the Commissioner, and practically he can "spend any money he thinks fit under any head." Unless in the few exceptional cases to which we have above referred the Commissioner is strictly limited by the amount of the pecuniary provision which the Council determines to make for any purpose, and he is powerless to divert a single rupee from the object for which the Council have sanctioned its expenditure, except with the approval of the Standing Committee.

A majority of us are in favour of Municipal Auditors being appointed by Government, as we think that their appointment by an independent authority would be a surer guarantee of their fitness and impartiality, and would therefore be more satisfactory to municipal debenture-holders and to the citizens of Bombay.

THE TAXATION OF GOVERNMENT AND PORT TRUST PROPERTY.

In Chapter VIII of the Bill, which treats of municipal taxation, we have not thought it necessary to make many changes. With regard to sections 143 and 144, the Corporation propose that the contribution to be paid, whether by Government or by the Port Trustees, in lieu of the general Tax, shall be fixed by agreement between the Council and Government or the Port Trustees, as the case may be, and failing such agreement, by arbitration. The simplest course for the settlement of the Government contribution appears to be that it shall be fixed from time to time by a person appointed, with the concurrence of the Council, by the Governor in Council. In the case of the Port Trustees, the Governor in Council is a disinterested person, and as that body set value upon the precise form of the present provision in section 3[illegible] of the Port Trust Act, we think it is fair and right that section 144 of the Bill should reproduce as nearly as possible the words of that section, and leave the determination of the Port Trust's liability, as hitherto, to Government.

ASSESSMENT.

In section 150, the Corporation propose two changes, namely, (1) that the rateable value of any land or building shall be the actual rent received by the owner where any is received, subject to certain deductions and (2) that one-half the general tax payable in respect of the premises shall be one of the deductions. With reference to the first proposal, it seems sufficient for us to observe that the actual rent accepted by an owner is often, for various reasons, less than the real letting value of his property, and that "the rent for which the property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year" is, therefore, a much more safe and equitable test of the proper rateable value of the property than the actual rent.

The proposal that one-half of the general tax shall

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

be deducted from the annual rent in order to fix the rateable value is based upon the fact that the general tax, or, as it called in the present Acts, the consolidated rate, comprises what was known before 1878 as the owners' rate as well as the police and lighting rates, which were, before the above year, occupiers' rates. The number of properties in the city separately assessed is over 30,000 and the calculation of the amount of half the general tax and the subtraction of that amount from the rental in each of those 30,000 cases would involve a very serious increase of work in the Assessor's office without any real benefit to the tax-payers.

THE COMMISSIONER THE SOLE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

Section 65, as we have amended it, recognizes that "the entire executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act vests in the Commissioner." But the exercise of this power by the Commissioner is to be subject:

(1) Whenever it is in the Act expressly so directed to the approval or sanction of the council of the Standing Committee.

(2) To all other restrictions and limitations imposed by this Act.

Amongst the restrictions imposed by the Act is the one, already mentioned, in section 66, which prohibits the exercise by the Commissioner of any power which will involve expenditure, unless such expenditure is provided for in a current budget-grant. The sanction of budget-grants rests absolutely with the Council, and the result is, therefore, that the Commissioner can only exercise the powers with which Chapters IX to XVI invest him, if the Council supplies him with the money necessary to enable him to do so; and it is, of course, open to the Council to decline to sanction a grant for any purpose which they do not approve. The various sections of these chapters which entrust the Commissioner with apparently independent power have to be read with these facts in the mind, in order to be clearly comprehended. We think that as the Commissioner is the sole executive authority, these chapters should be so worded as to give expression to this feature of the administration, but that care should be taken, with reference to the amended section 65, to make his authority to exercise certain powers expressly dependent upon the approval or sanction of the Council or the Standing Committee, whenever that course seems expedient.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

Chapter XII deals with Building Regulations, and is, with a few slight amendments approved by a majority of us. In section 346, which contains some important new provisions with regard to the structure and dimensions, &c., of new buildings, we have inserted words to make it quite clear that these provisions are applicable only to entirely new buildings, so that rights already acquired in respect of existing buildings will not be affected by them. The Corporation propose to omit from clause(e) of this section so much as limits the height of buildings abutting on a street of a less width than fifty feet to one and a half times the width of the street. The Statute for the local management of the Metropolis of London, which is quoted in the margin opposite to this clause, limits the height of buildings in such streets, unless with the written consent of the Board of Works, to the width merely of the street. The allowance of fifty per cent. more in Bombay appears to us to be sufficiently liberal, and as we cannot but admit that some such limitation is desirable and proper, we are not satisfied that the clause should be altered.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Corporation have proposed the omission of section 368, under which a contribution is payable towards the expenses of the fire-brigade, in consideration of services rendered by it in extenguishing a fire in uninsured premises. But it seems to us equitable that services rendered by the brigade should be paid for, under such reasonable limitations as the Standing Committee think fit to sanction; and it is difficult to justify section 364, which requires annual contributions to be paid by Insurance Companies in respect of insured premises, unless some liability is also enforced against the owners of uninsured buildings.

SUITS AGAINST THE COUNCIL.

With regard to suits against the Council or the Commissioner, we think, upon the whole, that the safest course is to empower the Commissioner to defend them, but to impose upon him the necessity of taking legal advice before he does so. For this latter purpose we have added a new sub-section to the section. It is extremely inadvisable that the merits of a suit which is to be defended should be discussed in public, or that the course intended to be taken should in any way become known before the trial comes off. We think, therefore, that the responsibility for defending suits should rest, under the legal advice, with the Commissioner alone, but that he should not admit or compromise any claim without the approval of the Standing Committee.

JURISDICTION IN MUNICIPAL CASES.

With reference to the correspondence which has been placed before us on the subject of the transfer of jurisdiction in municipal cases of a civil nature from the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, it does not appear that it is within our province to determine how far it is competent for the Governor of Bombay in Council to legislate for the purpose of effecting this transfer. But we have considered the [illegible] sections 308 to [illegible], 309 and 310 of the Bill and of the several previous sections which purport to confer jurisdiction in the above cases on the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court; and we are of opinion that the procedure contemplated in them is very desirable, and we trust that means will be found to obviate any legal difficulties which may be thought to prevent its being adopted as a part of the Bill. We are also of opinion that such steps as may be necessary should be taken for securing a right of reference to the High Court on questions of law in assessment cases, and an appeal to that Court where the amount of expenses or compensation awarded by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court exceeds one thousand rupees.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

No specific suggestion has been made to us for improving the provisions of Chapter XX. of the Bill regarding the control which shall be exercisable over the municipal authorities by the Government. We see no reason, however, for altering the method of control proposed in the Bill, which is in effect the same as exists in the present Acts, and we propose, therefore, no other change than the addition of a new sub section to section 516 of the Bill, which will require that before passing an order under that section, reasonable opportunity [illegible] given by Government to the municipal [illegible] concerned to show cause why [illegible] should [illegible] made. Our colleague, the Honorable Mr Macpherson who was present at all our meetings unfortunately ceased to be a member of the Council before this report was ready for signature. He has, however, seen the report, and authorizes us to say that it has his full concurrence, and that in each instance in which the opinion of a majority of us has been cited, he was one of the majority.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Ansley, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, The Buffs, on promotion, from Ranikhet.

JANUARY 12.

Cates, Dy-Surgn-Genl, Bo, IMS, from inspection duty, from Deolali.

JANUARY 13.

Burke, Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from Secunderabad.

Molloy, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Sialkote.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Hart, Major, Bombay, RE, on furlough, to England.

JANUARY 12.

Browne, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Goorkhas, on furlough, to England.

JANUARY 13.

Stoddart, Major, Bengal, 5th Light Infantry, on leave to England.

O'Neill, Quarter-Master, Bengal, 2nd Lancaster Regt, off leave, to Quetta.

Skinner, Lt-Col, 3rd Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Nicholson, Lt-Col, Bengal, A-A-G, on leave, to England.

Hart, Major, Bengal, Leinster Regt., from leave, to Calcutta.

Fox, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, to [illegible].

Taylor, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 14th January, 1888.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall, this day, Saturday, the 14th inst., at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30. p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, viz.:—Sections 17,18,19, 21 (1,2,3) Sections 22,23 (1,2,3,4,5), manual firing and the bayonet exercise.

2. Tickets for matches in the Rifle meeting are available for issue at head-quarters. When sending for them it is requested that competitors will state whether they intend shooting with rifle or carbine, and whether they are entitled to 1 or 2 handicap points.

3. It is also requested that all tickets may be applied for before Wednesday next to avoid delay on the Range.

4. There will be a class of instruction for Proficiency Certificates, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday next, at the Volunteer Club.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

5. There will be Riding School for all members this morning at 7 a.m., with the view of organizing a musical ride.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

VISITORS TO POONA will find every House and Table Requirement at the Poona Establishment of PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

IN THE TURKISH HAREMS.

MRS. LEW WALLACE, a well-known American lady, has written an interesting account of life in the Turkish harems. She says:—

Slavery is nominally abolished in the Ottoman Empire, but it is said—I know not how truly—that ten thousand are annually bought, the larger portion women, who become inmates of the Turkish harems; and this mingling with the fairest race has subdued the original ugliness of the Tartar. There are boundless possibilities in their exchange of circumstance. Each one may become an odalisque, the mother of Princes, even a Sultana. For by the strange code of Moslem, the Sultan must marry a slave, one who has been bought and sold, and the lowest on whom he casts a passing look has hope of such high destiny. The Turk can have four lawful wives though few have more than one. "We copy father Jacob," they plead, and if you hint at forbidden numbers. "We are like Solomon the wise and David his father." No Oriental woman makes secret her wish to marry any more than the widow of Mohab in the barley-fields among the gleaners of Bethlehem, and her prayer is yet the prayer of Rachel; "Give me children, else I die." With this underflow of feeling, Caucasian women willingly leave their wretched homes, and when ships touch at the coasts come to the travellers and implore them to carry them away as servants. They have seen their brothers—handsome and fearless as leopards—march off to service in foreign armies. Their costume of Persian embroideries, belted with silver girdles, their sharp scimitars, enamelled with gold, dazzle the sight. The women long to follow and tempt fate in the city which they have heard lies like a bird afloat on the waters of the Golden Horn.

Those young girls have little tenderness to remember. In one garment they have herded sheep and carried water jars on bruised shoulders in the fierce heat of summer, and, rolled in skins, on the mud floor of a smoky den, they have shivered in biting winds blowing across glaciers which never melt. They do not sigh for freedom, they have had freedom in their own hills; they want to thrust their bare feet into velvet slippers spangled with gold, and loll on soft divans in rooms lined with bright marbles.

The trade is carried on by Jews and is a necessary part of polygamy. The slaves enter better conditions than they leave, are usually kindly treated and by law are free at the end of seven years. The whole system is patriarchal and was ancient before the coming of the Father of the Faithful.

Contracts for marriage are oftenest made by the mother of the bride, who sometimes does not see her fiance till she is robed for the cermony, and old maids are unknown in the empire where maids are marriageable at sixteen or younger.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES.

Wedding festivities sometimes last a whole week. The men, in their rooms, smoke solemnly and sip coffee. "Laughter," says their proverb, "is for women and children." And merrily laughter rings through the screened doors before the apartments of the women. Their gaiety overflows in jests and playful tricks, trivial and meaningless to us, but delightful to them. Charms are practised, fortunes are foretold, and dreams, in which they have childlike faith, are related. Sometimes a marriage is delayed on account of a bad omen or unlucky dream.

The presents of the wealthy are jewels, furs and embroideries, shawls from the goats of Thibet, silks of Indian dyes, rich as coronation robes; scarfs of Mecca, woven of pure white silk, shot with silver. The larger garments are strung on cords stretched against the walls of the bridal chamber. A wreath of artificial flowers borders its ceiling and the draperies below make a vari-coloured lining, gay as the shawl-lined tent of Haroun-Al-Raschid. All is arranged with the unerring eye for colour which distinguishes the Oriental, and the work goes on with intervals of feasting, eating sugar plums and wild, fantastic music, at once harsh and sorrowful.

The bride is radient in white or rose pink wrought with gold; her nails and finger tips are dyed with henna, and an amulet of cornelian, inscribed with a verse from the Koran, is hung round the neck as defense against the evil eye.

When the hour comes for the betrothed strangers to see each other face to face for the first time, her best friend kisses the bride between the eyebrows, removes her veil and spreads it on the floor. The bridegroom kneels upon it and offers the touching prayer appointed by Lord Mahomet, regarded as the most acceptable that can be addressed to the deity on this occasion.

IN THE HAREM.

The word harem means the holy or sanctified, and in general sense is given to any spot peculiarly hallowed. I was a long while learning that the name applies to the spacious inclosed court about mosques; not a barred prison but consecrated ground, revered as a sanctuary. However blank and bare the remainder of the house may be—and usually is—the forbidden rooms are well furnished according to Moslem fancy, in which is copied as far as possible, their ideal paradise—an adorable palace with a thousand windows and before every window a sparkling fountain.

Free light, abundant space, shady gardens where the nightingale sings among the roses, and rushing waters cool the air. These are the luxuries which foreshadow the golden pleasure fields kept for the Faithful by the Houris.

The women, old and young, assemble in the sacred rooms, with their children and attendants, and they are the centre of the world to the homekeeping Turk, who cares nothing for travel and never emigrates. His spare time and money are spent there, and the wife is, in the tender Arabian phrase, the keeper of her husband's soul.

Turkish houses are much alike. The entrance is through a double door, large enough for horses and carriage. Beyond it is a swing screen suspended like a gate which hides the vestibule, or court, when the street door opens. Two outside staircases appear, one leading to the men's apartments, the other to the women's. At the first landing the visitor finds the black aga or guard before the door of the apartment to which only one man is admitted and which is forbidden to the sight and thoughts of all men save that one.

There is no special place to eat or sleep in. A low divan, running round the wall of each room, is made a bed by night, the clothes being kept in presses by day. In Imperial palaces the coverets are of Lahore stuff, embroidered with colored silks, interwoven with pearls and turquoises, the sheets are of the fine cotton barred with stripes of silk like satin ribbon. The pillows have silk and gold, and during summer mosquito nets of Tripoli gauze, spotted with gold, are suspended by gilt hoops over the sleeper. Nothing gayer or daintier can be imagined. Formerly Cashmere shawls served as "spreads" for the beds of the rich.

The small round mirror, framed in velvet, is always at hand for toilet use, and the laying on of cosmetics is so deep that it is named "face-writing." Turkish women understand the arts of repairing the ravages of time, and their toilet service is varied and effective.

Meals were served on bright brass trays of various sizes, and a piece of bread serves as spoon, knife and fork, so deftly used that there is neither spilling nor crumbling about the low table beside which cushions are ranged instead of chairs. Exquisite neatness prevails, and many attendants are in waiting.

BATH ROOMS OF ALABASTER.

Every Turkish harem has its bath rooms, three in number, if the owner is well-to-do. The first is square, chiefly of marble (in the Sultan's palace, of Egyptian alabaster), lighted from a glass dome. A large reservoir built against the outer wall, with an opening into the bath, contains the water, half of which is heated by a furnace below it. Hot air pipes throw intense heat into the room, fountains lead the water from the reservoir and here the rubbing process is conducted. The second room is less heated and furnished only with a marble platform holding mattresses and cushions, where the bathers repose after the fatigue of ablutions too many for description. Here they smoke cigarettes, eat fruits and sweets and finally wrap themselves in soft burnouses and pass to the outer chamber, where they drowse and doze on downy couches till they recover from the steaming heat and the languor that follows a long, warm bath.

Besides these, there are public baths where women spend many hours in gossip and the passive enjoyment of being thoroughly rubbed, brushed, combed and perfumed.

I once met a famous lady bought with a great price by a high official of Stamboul. She was a Georgian, I think, with hair of reddish gold—the sunbright tresses of Medea—ivory-white skin, eyes black as death, the antelope eyes of the poets. The faintest line of antimony drawn on the lids at the root of the long lashes added to their lustre and the witchery of her glance.

She wore the yashmak and, as only ladies were present, I begged her to remove it so I might see her unveiled loveliness. She complied without affectation of timidity or blushing and returned my gaze with smiling serenity, too well used to open admiration for embarrassment. I cannot recall her name, it was something which being interpreted might mean Tulip Cheek. A rivierer of pearls lay on her neck—snow on snow—and the exquisite mouth was a very Cupid's bow.

My princess must have been a peerless maiden ten years before, now, unhappily, growing stout as Eastern women usually do; the result of the luxurious living and much eating of sweets. Her manner was soft and gracious, her aspect the repose of supreme content.

Ladies of rank are now struggling into the miseries of French toilet, but the old Turkish dress is much prettier. A loose, flowing robe of silk or crape, wrought with gold and silks, without belt or tightness to limit its comfort. Nothing better adapted to their climate can be imagined. The white veil prescribed by law, without which no one may appear on street or in presence of man, is of thin gauze, folded bias and placed over the head, coming down near the eyebrows. A larger piece covers the lower half of the face, and is secured to the back hair by jewelled pins. It makes a light, pretty turban which is a merciful charity to the homely and enhances the grace of the graceful; not hiding the paradise eyes—ah, those eyes! Well may the minstrels liken their liquid splendor to the reflection of midnight stars at the bottom of a well! And the veils grow thinner and thinner in spite of foimans, issued by the Sultan and read in all the mosques, calling attention of heads of families to this backsliding and violation of the law of the Prophet.

Often have I been asked, how do Constantinople ladies employ themselves? Like others who love leisure, in visiting, promenading, dress and shopping. The chief joy is to float in a caique to the Valley of Sweet Waters, the beauty spot of the Bosphorous. On Friday—the Mahomedan Sunday—hundreds glide by dressed in brilliant color, mistlike veils faintly shading their faces. The rowers wear jackets of scarlet, stiff with shining broidery. An armed slave is on duty, clad in barbaric stuffs. Cushions of eider-down, crimson hangings touching the blue water, make the enchanting picture. Oh, how its beauty comes back to me now!

Their talk with each other is of their children, the changes and intrigues of the palace, and of dress.

THE TURKISH WOMAN

does not know the word responsibility. She has undisputed control of her property and time, is able to take her own part, and by finesse and perseverance manages to have her own way.

Speaking through an interpreter dulls the edge of conversation, and the merest trifles suffice. Yet on thinking over our talk, it does not seem greatly inferior to the average morning visit in the land we love to call our own.

The seclusion of the harem gives much time for discussion, and many a question of grave import is there debated. The women are well informed in politics, fond of intrigue, and so artful that our missionary, Dr. Dwight, of Constantinople, writes: "Any one who has a private scheme to advance, a policy to develop, an office to gain or to keep, a boy to provide for, or an enemy to crush, sends his wife to the harem of a grandee." Women here bring about the most astounding results.

Their manner is ceremonious during formal calls, and they still kiss the hem of the garment in deference to age or superiority. In familiar places, they have a sweet frankness like untrained young girls and listen with interest to accounts of our ways of living, how we keep house, do great charities, manage the churches, &c., &c. "How hard," they say in tender pity, "that life may be good for you, but would not be at all good for us. You are made for work, we are made for love; this suits us best." So they lean back on the silky cushions, taste the conserve of rose and of quince, light their cigarettes and are happy.

REMINISCENCES OF THE STAGE.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT, the well-known playwright and actor, has been narrating of his stage experiences, some of which were very amusing. He writes:—

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

In my leisure moments I have written reminiscences of a long and very happy career on the stage, and among the hundred and one amusing occurrences none excel the chapter of accidents that happened to "The Shaughraun" on its first night. Everything went well until my first scene, in which I describe the fox-hunt, to attend which Conn steals Squire Foley's horse. The public took fire before I expected, and exploded in the wrong place. This took me by surprise and I forgot the words. Turning to Mme. Ponisi, I said, "What is it?" She replied, "I don't know," and there we stood. I made up the rest of the speech as best I could, or rather staggered through it. In the second act, when a front scene should have been drawn to discover the ruined abbey by moonlight, with the silver ripple made by the moon on the waters, there was a long wait. The slow music was played again and again. I became dreadfully impatient, when Tommy Bardon, the gasman, who managed all the lime-light effects, including the moon, rushed towards me with despair convulsing his features.

"What's the matter?" I cried.

"Oh, sir, the moon has busted." He meant that the lens which is focused on the circular orifice representing the moon had broken under the heat.

"No matter," I cried, "draw the scene." Tommy tore his hair when, on discovering Matt Morgan's lovely work, a round black hole in the sky represented a total eclipse. Nevertheless the waters below showed the reflection of the satellite absentee. Tommy had forgotten "to turn off the ripple." A roar of laughter saluted the blunder.

But all this was nothing compared to what happened in the last scene of the play when Molineux has to search for the wound in Kinchela's body inflicted by Conn's pistol shot. The text directs Molineux to feel the breast of Kinchela's coat, exclaiming, "The bullet entered here, but something has arrested its progress. Ah! this pocketbook has saved his life!" Montague, who played Molineux, could find no pocketbook. I heard him whisper: "Where's the pocketbook?" "Oh, Lord," murmured Kinchela, "I forgot, it's in my tail pocket." Montague rolled him over, and extracting the book from that spot, continued without thinking, "The bullet entered here," &c., &c. The Homeric roar of laughter, in which every one on the stage joined, shook the building. I tried to speak the rest of my part, but how I got the few words out I cannot remember.

JEFFERSON'S COLOR-BLINDNESS.

In 1859 the Winter Garden opened its doors in New York with a version of "The Cricket on the Hearth," re-christened "Dot," in which play the character of Caleb Plummer had been written for Jefferson, who was then emerging from obscurity. It was July. I was staying in Newport. The theatrical season was to open in September. The parts had been sent out to the company. In a few days I received a visit from Jefferson. He came to decline the part. He said he had appeared in the character at Baltimore and elsewhere, and had failed dismally in it. I assured him that my Caleb was another kind of character—there was nothing dismal about it. Still he refused to risk it. I pointed out to him that only a few days intervened before the opening of the house. We had no other play ready and no scenery [illegible] part. At last he reluctantly consented to play it if he was allowed to perform on the same night the character of Solon Shingle, which he regarded as his "war-horse." Of course this was yielded. We assembled to rehearse "Dot." After the first scene I took Jefferson aside and said to him:

"I say, Joe! don't sulk over the part. You may as well rehearse properly."

"I am not sulking at all," he exclaimed. "You see I am right in saying the part don't suit me."

Presently I detected the error. He had mistaken the key and was playing Caleb in a melancholy minor instead of a brilliant major. I asked him to sit in my author's chair facing the scene while I rehearsed the rest of the part for him. He did so and watched me as I proceeded to give an imitation of himself—as he should have drawn the character. He shifted about uneasily for some time—he had caught the idea of the childish old man—until at last he jumped up, crying: "I see! All right. I did not understand it before. I can do it."

"Dot" was produced and the comedian scored one of the greatest successes of his career.

In 1865 he arrived in London from Australia, where he had been [illegible] in the English metropolis, but all his pieces had been performed there, and managers declined to give him an opening unless he could appear in something new. He offered them his old play, "Rip Van Winkle." The piece had been presented by Hackett and subsequently by Burke. Managers returned it as being too utterly bad. So he came to me for help. After turning various subjects over in my mind it occurred to me that an entirely new version of Rip could be made—Rip as a young man, the thriftless vagabond, the joy of the boys and girls and dogs of the village, a kind of Dutch Shaughraun. The idea was presented to Jefferson, who declined to see it. He could see the weird, slovenly old drunkard, but a young Rip in a curly, brown wig, a young scamp, was out of his preconception at all. I pointed out that there is

NO INTEREST IN OLD MEN,

they had no future, no one cares what becomes of them, and a drunken old slouch conveys no pleasure as a contemplation. Still he shirked Rip in that shape but as I failed to see it in any other light, he had no alternative but to accept the proposal. I reminded him of our disagreement over Caleb Plummer, but he held back his confidance in the proposed version.

A few weeks afterwards, while the play was in rehearsal, he came to me and took it all back. I don't think," said he, "I could play the old piece now. You have completely dethroned the character I conceived from Burke." Jefferson was color-blind, though not so completely so as Burton. Burton, confident, saw himself in characters he could not represent; Jefferson, lacking in confidence, could not see himself in the parts for which he was best fitted.

The instances of perverted vision in our art are so numerous that clearness of judgment on oneself in such matters seems to be the exception. The artist, as a rule, undervalues what he or she does with the greatest ease and therefore what is done best. They cannot see that effort and exertion are the signs as they are necessary results of incompetency. The actor sees himself and not his part, and he fails to understand that the best part is the part best suited to him and the worst part in a piece is that to which he is unsuited. To play a part in your own mind is one thing, but to play it in the minds of the spectators is another. I believe that I am the only Hamlet on the stage and if I have not appeared in the character it is because I feel that I could find no one else to share my conviction on this subject. But I shall die in that faith as Burton carried to the grave his conviction that the world was blind to his Triplet as they would be to my Hamlet. To satisfy any one how prejudiced the world may be let me recall a performance I gave of Louis the Eleventh. They said I played the French king with a brogue.

THE RECENT PRIZE-FIGHT.

IT having been intimated that Smith and Kilrain would attend at the office of the stakeholder in Fleet-street on Dec. 22 afternoon a large crowd assembled, and for a time the traffic was greatly impeded. Smith, the English champion, accompanied by Mr. Charles White and Mr. Fleming, was the first to arrive, and he received a hearty greeting. He was followed by the American party, which included Jake Kilrain, Mr. G. W. Moore, Charles Mitchel, and Charles Rowell. On Kilrain's arrival he and Smith warmly shook hands, and they afterwards presented themselves hand-in-hand at an open window. Mr. C. White, Smith's principal backer, took the chair. It was decided that the recent fight should be considered as drawn. Kilrain returned thanks to the English people for their kindness, and said he was satisfied with those who conducted the fight. Smith said they had both tried to win, and if it had kept light longer they might have seen the finish. The chairman said the backers of Smith intended to give him the whole of the £1,000 that was staked; and it was also stated that Kilrain had had the same amount secured to him before the fight. It was also announced that Smith would be presented with a belt at a public dinner. In the course of the proceedings the editor of the *Sportsman* received a cheque for £500 from Mr. H. S. Phillips, Sullivan's manager, to bind a match for Sullivan to fight either Kilrain, or Smith. Mr. H. Bull announced his readiness to back John L. Sullivan against any man in the world. He offered to post £1,000 for this purpose; but this led to no result, although Smith said he was willing to fight Sullivan, and the chairman said Smith would do so for either £1,000 or £2,000, whichever Sullivan wished.

THE CITY OF PULLMAN

THE *Popular Science Monthly* gives an account of the city of Pullman, which is an interesting experiment in social and industrial organisation. Every one has heard of the Pullman cars. They have a world wide fame, though not one of the Indian Railway companies has had sufficient enterprise to make it familiar in this country. These cars aim at applying to railway travelling over long distances, involving night as well as day journeys, the same comforts and conveniences that are enjoyed by travellers in an ocean-going steamer. The idea naturally occured first in America, where the conditions are much the same as in India, the distances to be traversed being so great that one is frequently forced to spend two or three days in a train. The *Science Monthly* asks:

A LUXURIOUS VEHICLE.

Why should not the traveller in these circumstances be made as comfortable as one who has to spend a week or ten days in an Atlantic liner? The Pullman car is a practical answer to that question. Its inventor was George M. Pullman, who is still the head of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was born in 1831, and is now in the very prime of life. The idea of a sleeping-car did not originate with him. While travelling over the Lake Shore Railroad in 1858, he saw a sleeping-car of a kind that had been recently introduced; and though then a young man, in his twenty-eighth year, he saw and was struck with the feasibility of developing this germ of comfort into a luxurious vehicle for combined day and night travel. His first attempt in the direction indicated was made in 1859, when he fitted up two ordinary cars on the Chicago and Alton Railroad as sleepers. It was not, however, until 1864 that the first Pullman sleeper—"The Pioneer"—was actually built. It occupied more than a year in construction, and it cost £3,600.

The success of that car was so great—it was regarded as so distinct a triumph in the art of car construction and decoration—that steps were very soon taken to extend the use of the invention. In 1867, the Palace Car Company was organised, with Mr Pullman as its president. Since that time, the demand and the supply of Pullman cars have gone on increasing; and now there are at least 1,500 of these cars in daily use on more than 70,000 miles of railway. The change thus effected amounts to a revolution in the methods of modern travel.

THE VESTIBULE TRAIN.

The system is seen at its best in what is known as the "Vestibule Train," which runs once a day between New York and Chicago on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. The train derives its name from the circumstance that the platform or gangway between each pair of cars, is enclosed by a vestibule made of flexible material, and constructed on the same principle as the sides of a concertina, so that it expands and contracts in accordance with the motion of the train. For example, when the train takes a sharp curve, the inner side collapses and the outer side expands, and the arched roof of the vestible adapts itself to the expansion of the one side and the contraction of the other. The material of which the vestibules are made is a composite substance consisting of leather and India-rubber. As all the cars are connected by these covered gang-ways the practical effect is that one can walk from one end of the train to the other without being exposed for an instant to the open air. The train consists of six or eight passenger cars, a dining car and a smoke-room car and library with writing tables and shelves of books. The passenger cars are convertible, that is to say, they are parlour cars by day and sleeping cars by night. Attached to each of them there are two lavatories and dressing-rooms, one for ladies at the one end, and one for gentlemen at the other. Attached to each car there is a black porter, who makes up the beds, brushes the boots, and makes himself generally useful to the travellers. The berths are arranged lengthwise in a double tier along the two sides of the car, are separated from each other by movable wooden partitions and are enclosed in front by thick curtains. The favourite berths are the lower ones towards the middle of the car.

A stranger, travelling in one of these cars for the first time, is rather perplexed when the hour of turning in approaches. He can sgarcely believe that men, women, and children are expected to occupy contiguous berths in the same car, separated only by wooden partitions and curtains of cloth. But that, nevertheless, is the custom of the country; and the traveller soon, learns to accommodate himself to his surroundings. It is, after all, only a matter of feeling; and one gets used to the process very much as eels do to another kind of undressing. The train travels at the rate of 38 miles an hour, which is not very much below the speed of express trains at home; and though one is a good deal knocked about, one gets used to the jolting. Even a thunderstorm in the heart of the Alleghanies serves only to give zest to the unusual experience.

A MODEL MANUFACTURING CITY.

These vestibule trains, of which as yet there are only two in existence—one plying each way between New York and Chicago—were made by the Pullman Palace Car Company, at their works in Pullman City, at a cost, I believe, of £22,200 each. Of this City of Pullman, at which all the Pullman cars now in use are made, I wish to give some account. It is interesting as a manufacturing centre; but it is at least as interesting [illegible] In this respect, Pullman has its nearest analogy in this country in Saltaire, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, an industrial community founded by Sir Titus Salt; but the American exemplar is on a grander scale, and has acquired a wider celebrity.

The town or city of Pullman stands near the north-western bend of Lake Calumet, a small lake lying south-west of Lake Michigan. It is on the Illinois and Michigan line of railway, about fourteen miles south of Chicago. That its founders expect it to be ultimately and before long included in the bounds of the Queen of the West, is proved by the fact that its parallel streets from east to west are numbered from the Chicago centre, its first street in the north being denominated No, 104. Mr Pullman conceived the idea of founding a model manufacturing city there in 1880; and in 1881 the first family took up its abode within the precincts. The growth of the place has been so rapid that the population now numbers 10,000 souls, representing some 4000 hands or heads of families. All of them, however, are not engaged in the service of the Pullman Company. The other manufacturing interests treated in the neighbourhood include the Suspension Car Truck Company, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Works, and the Chicago Forging [illegible] Pullman [illegible]. There are also adjuncts to these companies in the shape of gas works, ice-houses, brick yards, carpenters' shops, and a sewerage farm; but all of these are controlled by and belong inalienably to the Pullman Company.

The city of Pullman, thus constituted, forms one of the great sights of America. It is visited annually by hundreds and thousands of engineers, manufacturers, political economists, and scientific men from all parts of the civilised world. On arriving at the railroad station from Chicago, one is struck with the neat and trim appearance of the streets and roads, and with the evidences of comfort in the dwelling houses. The Arcade, which forms the centre of interest, is first visited. It is an imposing building externally. It is 256 feet long and 164 feet wide. The basement, or ground floor, consists of stores or shops, in which the citizens of Pullman obtain the means of subsistence. There also is the Post Office and telegraph bureau. The offices of the engineer and the other chief officials of the Pullman Company are contained in the same picturesque building. One of its most valuable features is a library containing 6000 volumes for the use of the employés—a personal gift from Mr. Pullman. The chief librarian is an accomplished lady who possesses, besides a serviceable knowledge of books, very marked powers of management. Another striking feature is a handsome little theatre and opera-house, capable of accommodating 800 persons. The stage is occupied by a succession of companies from Chicago, and the prices of admission range from 25 to 75 cents—from 1s. to 3s. The public accommodation of the city includes a handsome and well-appointed hotel—the Hotel Florence—in which visitors and excellent entertainment at a very moderate cost. Here is the only bar within the precincts of the city. No saloons or drinking shops are allowed for the use of the workpeople. There is a fire department on the usual American model. There is a grammar school, with the full complement of teachers and apparatus; and there are churches representing various denominations.

FORTY CARS A DAY.

The greater part of the area of the city is occupied with the workshops of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and with streets of houses occupied by the employes. The motive power in the different workshops is supplied by a magnificent Corliss engine of 2500 horse-power, the mere sight of which in its splendid and spacious hall is something worthy of being remembered. In the workshops the most interesting operations were the making of steel axles and of paper-wheels. The huge blocks of steel heated to white heat were handled with extraordinary facility, and, by the agency of powerful steam hammers, were quickly beaten into the required forms. In the case of the car wheels, only the body or inside is made of paper. The rim is of iron or of steel. For the body, layers of thick paper to an incredible number are pasted together and pressed by hydraulic power into a solid mass within the frame-work of the wheel. Paper is preferred for this purpose, because it is at once light and strong, and because it is homogeneous and unaffected by changes of temperature. There is the greatest possible variety of work in the workshops, from steam forging and rough carpentry to the finest carving and gilding, and the most delicate upholstery. Some idea may be formed of the work done in the place when it is stated that the freight or goods car shops have a capacity for turning out 40 cars a-day, or one every fifteen minutes. On one occasion, however, 100 of these cars were made in a single day. In the paper-car-wheel department, 12,000 wheels are turned out in the year. The steel and iron works roll 100 tons of metal a-day, and the union foundry and wheel works use 250 tons of iron a day. There is also a great brick-yard in connection with the city, the shops and houses of which are built mostly of brick, and it provides employment for 300 men, and turns out thirty million bricks a year.

FOUR DOCTORS AND ONLY ONE LAWYER.

After all, however, Pullman is most interesting as an attempted solution of a social problem. The prominent fact is that the whole of its 10,000 inhabitants are supported by, as the whole of the workers among them are engaged in, the same industry, either directly or indirectly—most of them directly, as handicraftsmen, but some of them indirectly in ministering to the wants of the inhabitants as storekeepers, as clergymen, as doctors, as teachers, and as lawyers. It is, however, a notable fact that while there are four doctors in the city, there is only one lawyer, from which it may be inferred that the inhabitants are peaceable and contented, and not given to litigation.

The houses, which are of the villa type, are arranged in broad streets and avenues, now extending to seven miles, pleasantly shaded with trees and ornamented with flower-gardens. Every house is supplied with gas, and with water from Lake Michigan. The system of drainage is very complete, the whole of the sewage being utilised for fertilising purposes in the lands surrounding the city. There are other means of recreation besides the library and the theatre already referred to. There is a spacious athletic field, extending to ten acres, with gymnasium attached, while Lake Calumet affords ample scope for boating and all kinds of acquatic sports. A magnificent bird's-eye view of the city and its surroundings is obtained from the summit of the tower of the water-works, which is 195 feet high.

ANECDOTES OF ECCENTRIC CLERGYMEN.

IN 1686 a London minister preached and printed a sermon entitled "A Most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay for God's Saints to Smell at," while one of his contemporaries delivered himself of "A Fan to Drive away the Flies of Satan." One Rev. John Fry had been seriously criticised for some matter, whereupon he entitled a sermon, "A Pair of Bellows to Blow away the Dust Cast upon John Fry," and at the same time a canon of St Paul's, not to be outdone, constructed, "A Reaping Hook well tempered for the Stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop; or, Biscuit Baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully Conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation." Sir Humphrey Lind was a famous Puritan. A Jesuit priest preached a sermon entitled "A Pair of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Lind," to which that person replied with "A Case for Sir Humphrey Lind's Spectacles." Dr. Williamson once had a quarrel with a parishioner named Hardy. The next Sunday he preached from the text, "There is no fool like the foolhardy." The Rev. Dr. Adams and Rev. Dr Low were rival candidates for a living. They were both present on a Sunday, the one preaching in the morning and the other in the evening. In the morning Mr. Low's text was "Adam where art Thou?" and in the evening his rival announced "Lo, here am I!" Dr. Braden, when he was rector of Etham, in Kent, one day preached from the text "Who art Thou?" Just at the moment he announced it a military subaltern of the neighbouring post was walking up the aisle, and hearing the question, stopped, saluted, and said—"I am, sir, an officer of the Seventeenth Regiment of foot on a recruiting party here." Everyone has heard the story of the Scotch dominie who was in the habit of writing the heads of his discourses on small slips of paper which he had laid for convenience on the Bible in front of him. One day he was preaching with unusual unction, and, pounding the Bible he knocked his paper on the floor. Be it remembered that anything like a written sermon is still, as always, very unpopular among the Scotch. The minister wound up his second point, and, mopping his perspiring brow, said, "Thirdly, my brethren," and he looked down at his paper. "Thirdly," he said after a moment. "Thirdly"—looking [illegible] around. "Thirdly," I say my brethren [illegible] but he could [illegible] no further. [illegible] then old Scotch Jennie Ged[illegible] rose up in a pew before him and said, "If I'm no mista'en, minister I saw thirdly flee out at the east window a quarter of an hour syne."

Perhaps as ready a wit as ever was displayed in the pulpit was on the part of a minister, who became the life long chaplain of Frederick the Great. He [illegible] to decide between a number of applicants by the way in which they should deliver an extempore sermon, the text to be handed them in a sealed envelope as they entered the pulpit. Sunday came, and, after prayer, one of the king's aides presented the minister with a sealed envelope. He opened it and found it blank. He held up one side and said—"my brethren, here is nothing." Then holding up the other side, he said—"And here is nothing; and out of nothing God created all things"—and proceeded to deliver a magnificent discourse on the power and wonders of creation. He obtained the appointment, and held it through his lifetime. There is a story of a certain bishop who preached a sermon in Lent from the text, "All flesh is Grass." The next day he met his [illegible] man in the garden, who approached and wanted to ask a question. "The top of the morning to your reverence," says Terrence, "did I fairly understand your lordship to say, 'All flesh is grass,' last Sunday?" "To be sure I did," said his lordship, "and you are a heretic if you doubt it." "Whist," says Terrence, "niver a bit of a doubt but I was only askin' your lordship if, being as it was Lint, I might be havin' a [illegible] piece of bafe by way of salad?"

As an etymological curiosity the following may serve as a conspicuous example:—The Rev. Mr Dodd, of Cambridge, was asked to preach extempore against intoxication. He therefore took as his text the word "Malt," which he treated as follows—"M[illegible] text cannot be divided into sentences, for there is none; nor into words, for there is but one. I therefore divide it into letters, and shall treat it M—morally, A—allegorically, L—literally, T—theologically. The [illegible] moral, is to teach you good manners, therefore, my masters; A. all of you; L. leave off, T. tippling. The A, allegorical, is where one thing is spoken of and another thing [illegible] The [illegible] spirit of malt, [illegible] meat; A your apparel; L, your liberty, T, your trust. The L, literal, is according to the letters; M. much; A, also L, little; T, trust. The T, theological, is according to the effects it works; M, murder in some; A, adultery in others, L, looseness of life in all, and T, treachery in many." It is to be doubted if a more effective temperance sermon could be preached, though of most careful and deliberate preparation. It is related of the late Bishop Whitehouse, of Chicago, that hearing once a sermon from a very opinionated but sadly deficient clergyman, he was asked by the preacher how he liked it. He said—"There was one very fine passage," "Yes" said the delighted clergyman, "and which was that?" "Your passage," said the bishop, "from the pulpit when you had finished."

A leading minister of New York was preaching from the text, "Thou art Weighed in the Balance and found Wanting." He was very much annoyed by people leaving the church during his sermon, and finally stopped and said, "That's right, brethren as fast as you are weighed pass out." The exodus stopped. Garrick, the great tragedian, once made a reply that may well be commended to all preachers. A noted bishop asked him how it was that his [illegible] could easily sway his audiences by mere fiction, while the [illegible] "Because, [illegible] was so drowsy and [illegible] falsehood as if it were worship," was the reply, "I recite [illegible] as if it were falsehood." [illegible] while you preach truth [illegible] great cause of what the preachers in these [illegible] in it a call "the loss of power in the pulpit" discussions [illegible]."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, Capt [illegible] A B Daniel, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR LONDON.—Dr D F Bateman and Mr W K Stent.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr C H Carswell, Major C Stoddart, and Colonel Taylor.

FOR ADEN.—Mr G F Johnson and 2 infants.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1827 Oceana, Page—Glasgow, Oct. 18.
1998 Hilston, Tidmarsh—Cardiff, Oct. 28.
1646 The Tweed, Moore—Liverpool, Nov. [illegible]
2059 Scottish Dale, M'Gee—Cardiff, Nov. [illegible]
1868 Penthesilea, Fortay—Cardiff, Nov. 21.
1730 Talavera, Robson—Cardiff, Nov. 21.
1695 Udston, Dill—Cardiff, Nov. [illegible]
1164 Edwin Reed, Fulton—Liverpool Nov. [illegible]
1772 Mistly Hall, Kilvert—Penarth, Nov. [illegible] 21.
1694 Colony, Owen—Cardiff, Nov. 29. [illegible] 28.
1998 Dundee, Naughton—Shields, Nov. 30.
1156 R. Marrow, O'Brien—Liverpool, No[illegible]
1896 Boadicea, Rhoae—Cardiff, Dec. 10.
1470 Knight Companion, Davies—Newport [illegible] 30.
1191 Strathearn, Anderson—Glasgow, [illegible] Dec. 21.

FROM OUT PORTS.

1951 Admiraal Tromp, Thompson—New York, Oct. 12.
529 L. C. K., Brebner—Mauritius.
421 Sunquast, Richards—Mauritius.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

2014 Niagara—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Dec. 21—Via Karachi.
1419 Khiva—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Dec. 24—P. & O.
1311 Riversdale—London—Left Suez Canal, Dec. 27—Via Karachi.
1145 Lancaster—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Dec. 27—Gone ashore on Shabaly Reef, and is leaking badly.
1474 Bormida—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Dec. 30—Left Penang Jan. 9.
1461 Huntingdon—Tyne—Left Suez Canal [illegible]
2213 Hispania—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Jan. 1.
2134 Alliee—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Jan. 1.
2066 Apollo—Hull—Left Suez Canal Jan. 1.
1493 Europa—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Jan. 2.
1305 Badsworth—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Jan. 3—Via Karachi.
1354 Hartington—Barrow—Left Suez Canal Jan. 4.
1225 Wivenhoe—Barrow—Left Suez Canal Jan. 5.
1164 Marlborough—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Jan. 5—Via Karachi.
2236 Clyde—London—Left Suez Canal Jan. 6—P. & O. Left Aden Jan. 10.
— Hindoo—Shields—Left Suez Canal J[illegible]
2967 Singapore—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Jan. 6.
2159 Navarino—London—Left Suez Canal Jan. 9—Via Karachi.
2098 St. Fillans—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Jan. 11.
1239 Rembrandt—Cardiff.
1022 Klyde—Moulmein.
1500 Boskenna Bay—Moulmein.

EXPECTED.

1353 Elginshire—Cardiff, Dec. 14.
1384 Yesso—Antwerp and London, Dec. [illegible]
1373 Clan Murray—Liverpool, Dec. 25.
1658 Dora—Cardiff, Dec. 26.
2240 Worsley Hall—Liverpool, Dec. 28.
1468 Kangra—London, Dec. 31—Via Karachi.
2317 Iran—Cardiff, Jan. 1.
1372 Cuba—Liverpool, Jan. 1—Via Karachi.
2218 Armenia—Liverpool, Jan. 2.
2162 Ganges—London, Jan. 5—P. & O.
1591 Clan Forbes—Liverpool, Jan. 7.
1876 Verona—London, Jan. 12—P. & O.
2132 Amana—Cardiff.
1397 Fremona—Cardiff.
1383 Strathmore—Cardiff.
1500 Elton—Cardiff.
1309 Cyphrenes—Liverpool.
1843 Haleen—Liverpool.
1475 Guildford—Middlesbro'. Via Karachi.
1303 Shelley—Glasgow.
— Inch—Tyne.
1998 Innishowen Head—Cardiff.
1527 Ehrenfels—Cardiff.
1911 Kairos—Cardiff.
1573 Knight of St. George—Cardiff.
— Endeavour—Cardiff.
1418 Dunedin—Cardiff.
1037 Cosmopolitan—Cardiff.
[illegible] Mount Olivet.
1484 Border Tower—Middlesbro'.
1486 Wolviston—Barrow.
1461 Dragoman—Middlesbro'.
1171 Serapis—Liverpool.
1100 Rio Bueno—London.

VISIT TO THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

AMONGST the books which have recently been published, one of the most interesting is that in which Dr. Guppy, of H. M. S. Lark, describes a visit he paid to the Solomon Islands. He was appointed to the Lark, surveying ship, on account of his scientific attainments, but all his expenses in connexion with his geological, botanical and other researches had to be defrayed out of his surgeon's pay, and no space beyond his own cabin could be assigned for his collections. Dr. Guppy's observations relate to a great variety of topics. In discussing the physical appearance and race affinities of the people he finds that "the prevailing characteristics are distinctly Melanesian or Papuan," and though, as he adds, it is not difficult to describe a typical Solomon Islander, still he cannot say that there is one typical form of skull, for the variations are considerable; they resolve themselves, however, speaking generally, into two well-marked types, found respectively in the eastern and western extremities of the group. The latter has the broader head, and, though darker in colour, is the finer and more vigorous race. Among them we find two circumstances which in the Pacific constantly mark a relatively advanced condition, *viz.*, hereditary chiefship with extensive power, as compared to mere tempory leaders or no headship at all, and a common speech widely diffused. One of the most powerful of these chiefs, a certain Gorai, is especially well affected towards white men, and on one occasion, equipped and led an expedition to an island, a hundred miles distant, to avenge the murder of a friendly trader.

HEAD-HUNTING.

There is a good deal of head-hunting, which is a standing hindrance to prosperity and to the labours of the Melanesian Mission, to whose zeal and usefulness Dr. Guppy bears emphatic testimony. The chief Gorai, however, dislikes their presence, as tending to limit the number of a chief's wives—his objections being based mainly on economic grounds, the wife being a slave and toiler. While head-hunting testifies to the extent of a practice whose limits are to be traced as far as North-Eastern India, some of the peculiar burial practices of these islanders recall those of the distant islands of Micronesia. Dr. Guppy records the deposition of the skulls of the deceased, in certain islands, inside the image of a shark. This animal is extensively worshipped in the group, and it would be interesting to know whether the practice referred to is confined to those tribes, of which the shark is the special god or totem.

NATIVE SURGERY.

The native seem to have shown unusual want of faith in the doctor's medical, or anyhow surgical, skill. He, on the other hand, describes their treatment of wounds by the placing of a stone in the neighbourhood of the sore, which apparently gives relief by relaxation of the adjacent muscles, as deserving investigation. It is true he confines his recommendation of it to cases which have been pronounced hopeless. In writing of the skin disease, known as the Tokelau ringworm, he quotes the fact of its extension to certain islands within the last generation as proof that the date of population of these islands is very recent. The evidence is, perhaps, not altogether trustworthy; but if it is, surely a similar, though erroneous inference might be drawn from the fact that Asiatic cholera only reached England in 1813.

A PACIFIC JUNGLE.

Dr. Guppy reminds us that pedestrain excursions in these islands are not all unmixed enjoyment:—

Bush walking where there is no native track, is a very tedious process and requires the constant use of the compass. In districts of coral limestone soil traverses are equally trying to the soles of one's boots and to the measure of one's temper. After being provokingly entangled in a thicket for some minutes, the persevering traveller walks briskly along through a comparatively clear space, when a creeper suddenly trips up his feet and over he goes to the ground. Picking himself up, he no sooner starts again when he finds his face in the middle of a strong web which some huge-bodied spider has been laboriously constructing. However, clearing away the web from his features, he struggles along until, coming to the fallen trunk of some giant of the forest which obstructs his path, he, with all confidence, plants his foot firmly on it and sinks knee-deep into rotten wood. With resignation he lifts his foot out of the mess and proceeds on his way, when he feels an uncomfortable sensation inside his helmet, in which, on leisurely removing it from his head, he finds his old friend the spider, with body as big as a filbert, quite at its ease. Shaking it out in a hurry, he hastens along with his composure of mind somewhat ruffled. Going down a steep slope, he clasps a stout-looking areca palm to prevent himself falling, when down comes the rotten palm, and the long-suffering traveller finds himself once more on the ground. To these inconveniences must be added the peculiarly oppressive heat of a tropical forest, the continual perspiration in which the skin is bathed, and the frequent difficulty of getting water. These are [illegible] of such excursions undertaken without an aim. But let there be some object to be gained and it is astonishing how small a success amply repays the naturalist for all the toil.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

And there are dangers, too, sometimes. The writer had climbed on to the top of one of those extraordinarily narrow ridges characteristic of the volcanic islands of the Pacific:—

Where we stood, the space was only between four and five feet wide, and on either side there was a drop of about 200 feet, there was no vegetation; and since we were elevated about a thousand feet above the sea we had a fine view of the island to the southward. Whilst I was lying lazily on this narrow spur, smoking a pipe and enjoying the view, a rare treat in these usually densely wooded islands, an earthquake-shock occurred which shook the spur and lasted about a quarter of a minute. The natives were scared and rushed off the spur, crying out "Nono" (earthquake). They shouted out to me that I might be rolled off into the valley below by the next shock; but I thought it wiser to remain where I was, as the shocks often follow in quick succession. I occupied my thoughts in extemporizing a pendulum from the materials around me, in order to ascertain the line of direction of the next shock. In another minute a long stiff straw was stuck in the ground with a ball of red clay moulded around its upper end. However, no other shock occurred, and after a time I got quickly on my feet and rejoined my party.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.	
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0	
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 6	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6	
Liver, each	0 3 0	
Heart, each	0 1 6	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 1 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
Sirloin per lb.	0 3 3	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0	
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0	
DRY FISH—		
Pomfret, white, large per each	0 1 3	
Do. small do.	0 0 9	
Surmaye large per each	0 14 0	
Do. small, per each	0 5 0	
Palah large	0 1 3	
Do. small	0 0 9	
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 6	
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 4	
Dongry fish, each	0 1 3	
MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 3 6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 0	0 2 3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 8 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 3	0 2 0
Breast large	0 2 3	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 9
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
SUGAR—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 13 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6	
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 1 3	
FIREWOOD—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	5 8 0	
Do. per maund	0 3 3	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0	
Do. do. per maund	0 5 3	
Aine, per candy	4 8 0	
Do. per maund	0 2 9	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 0 0	
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 6	
Kurmell, per candy	4 4 0	
Do. per maund	0 2 6	
Khairs, per candy	7 0 0	
Do. per maund	0 4 0	

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	890
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	4 p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	120
Mussoorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	123
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	825	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	Years Divd.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	10 p. ct.
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	...
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	8 p.ct.
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6	...
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	...
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	7 p. ct.
Do. Telephone Co.	100	[illegible] p. ct.
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs.11p.sh
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.
Calcutta Central Press	100	15 p.ct.
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	11 p. ct.
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	8 p. ct.
Do. Woollen Mills	90	5 p. ct.
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.
Crown Brewery Mussuri	100	8 p. ct.
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	8 p. ct.
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	100	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.	250	nil.
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.
Kamarhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.
Kankinarrah C.	50	nil.
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.
Lyall & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	13 p. ct.
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	...	...
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	...
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	12 p. ct.
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	p. ct.
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	5½ p. ct.
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.
Raneegunge Coal Ash.	100	10 p. ct.
Riverside Press Co.	100	...
S. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	...
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adalpore Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.
Amluckie	100	[illegible]
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Assam Company	100	[illegible]
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	[illegible]
Bengal (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Do. contributory	100	[illegible]
Bishnath (Assam)	200	[illegible]
Do. contributory	100	[illegible]
Borelli (Assam)	£10	[illegible]
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Central (Cachar)	200	[illegible]
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	[illegible]
Chota Nagpore	100	[illegible]
Chumta Tea Co.	100	[illegible]
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil.
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	[illegible]
Dehing (Assam)	90	[illegible]
Dehra Doon	100	[illegible]
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	[illegible]
Dessai & Parbuttia (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Dhunsiri	100	[illegible]
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	100	[illegible]
Do. do. A	£10	[illegible]
Do. do. B	£10	[illegible]
Durrung (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Eastern Cachar	100	[illegible]
East India Assam & Cachar	100	[illegible]
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	[illegible]
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	[illegible]
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	[illegible]
Goomtee Tea	100	[illegible]
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Grob (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	27½	[illegible]
Holta (Kangra)	100	[illegible]
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Hopetown	100	[illegible]
Do. contributory	100	[illegible]
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	[illegible]
Huuwal (Assam)	£10	[illegible]
Indian Terai	500	[illegible]
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	[illegible]
Jokai (Assam)	£10	[illegible]
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Khobong (Assam) A	100	[illegible]
Do. do. B	100	[illegible]
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kousanie	100	[illegible]
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Kursong & Darjeeling	250	[illegible]
Do. contributory	100	[illegible]
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	[illegible]
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	[illegible]
Longview (Dar.)	100	[illegible]
Loobah	100	[illegible]
Lower Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Darjeeling	100	[illegible]
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	[illegible]
Majagram (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Messi Tea Co.	100	[illegible]
Mim Tea Co.	100	[illegible]
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	[illegible]
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
Do. contributory	90	[illegible]
Moran, Assam	80	[illegible]
Mothola, Assam	100	[illegible]
Do. contributory	90	[illegible]
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	[illegible]
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	[illegible]
New Gola Ghat, Assam	220	[illegible]
New Mutual (Cachar)	100	[illegible]
North Western Cachar	100	[illegible]
Phœnix of (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punkabaree (Darjg.)	100	[illegible]
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	[illegible]
Phoolbaree Tea Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]
Puttarcah (Sylhet)	100	[illegible]
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	[illegible]
Rungamattee (Cachar)	200	[illegible]
Rungilee Rungliot	100	[illegible]
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	[illegible]
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	[illegible]
Second Mutual, Cachar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Fallodhi	100	[illegible]
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]
Singbulli & Murmah	100	[illegible]
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	[illegible]
Singlo Tea Co.	100	[illegible]
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	[illegible]
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	[illegible]
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	[illegible]
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	[illegible]
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	[illegible]
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	[illegible]
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	[illegible]
Upper Assam	£10	[illegible]
Washabarrie W. Dooars	100	[illegible]

a.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 18[illegible]

a—Total dividend on crop of 18[illegible]

c—Total dividend on crop of 18[illegible]

d—Dividend for the year.

b—Buy [illegible]

s—Sell

n—Nil